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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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ECONOMIST DISCOUNTS VITALITY OF REGIONAL CUSTOMS ACCORD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jun 84 p 9

[Text]

THE Customs Union agreement between South Africa and Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS) might be in jeopardy because of alleged irregularities, but a leading economist says that membership of the South African Customs Union did not appear to be vital to the BLS states.

Writing in the October, 1982, issue of the Journal of Contemporary African Studies, Professor Gavin Maasdorp, director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, said the BLS states could raise their own revenues in the same way as other small countries.

"The BLS countries are well aware that they might have to do this anyway, should political difficulties occur in the sub-continent. They consider the Customs Union to be vulnerable to political in-

fluences and have stressed the need to prepare contingency plans for the domestic collection of all excise and custom duties," Prof Maasdorp said.

It is understood that the South African Government had sent messages to the BLS states demanding an inquiry into corruption allegations in Swaziland made by a sacked Minister.

If this was not done, South Africa could pull out of the Customs Union agreement, the reports said.

Mr Botha said he was "deeply concerned" at the news that two Cabinet Ministers, the police chief and the head of the Swazi Army had been sacked.

"I am concerned particularly in the light of what I believe to be the reason for the discharge," Mr Botha said.

"We cannot prescribe to any other country how its Cabinet should be constituted.

"That is not my concern, but it is a fact that there was a police investigation into irregularities affecting South Africa's interests in the Customs Union agreement." Mr Botha said the discharge of these people under the circumstances would reflect unfavourably on Swaziland. He said it would discourage investments in that country.

Prof Maasdorp said membership of SACU was seen to be internationally embarrassing to the BLS states because of South Africa's policies, and for this reason rather than economic ones, the future of the Customs Union should not be taken for granted.

COMMENTARY ON SAVIMBI'S GROWING STRENGTH

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jun 84 p 10

[Text]

How soon will the Russians and their Cuban friends give up Angola as a lost cause and get out — or at least scale down their presence — while they can still do so without indecent haste?

Quite soon perhaps, some Africa-watchers in West German Government and independent institutions are starting to think — if South Africa does not overplay its hand.

There is a new conviction in Bonn that Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi is becoming a serious threat to the MPLA regime of Mr Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda. And this has lately been reinforced by signals that Moscow is seriously considering its waning influence in Southern and Central Africa.

Dr Savimbi was initially viewed by most West Europeans as purely a South African mercenary stooge. Under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition, Bonn had previously opened an embassy in Luanda, which remains an invaluable listening post.

All but the most right wing German analysts still think that under charismatic founder-President Agostinho Neto, the MPLA had enough battlefield legitimacy to brush aside Savimbi and the now defunct FNLA's Holden Roberto to take over Luanda without democratic elections in 1975.

But if Neto was the undoubted popular leader before his death in a Moscow hospital in the late 1970s, his colourless successor has now been fought and bombed into a corner by Savimbi.

So many Angolans who formed Neto's grassroots support are dying of hunger and guerilla turmoil that even those outside areas controlled or at the mercy of Unita raids must

now be uncertain MPLA supporters at the best.

German analysts now tend to regard Savimbi not only as a redoubtable politician and military commander, but as very much his own man.

In fact, they wonder whether South Africa might not be in for a surprise if Savimbi takes over in Luanda. They think he might then unfold an unexpectedly tough brand of African nationalism, unhampered by the tinge of Marxist ideology that has always made the MPLA an unwelcome partner in rightwing American and European eyes.

A previously unpublished German Foreign Office assessment based on Luanda Embassy observations summed up:

"Unita strategy aims to weaken the Angolan Government and force it to negotiate... Unita actions have caused the Government to harden its position. Its dependence on Eastern bloc military aid and Cuban troops has increased, which is not in Western interests and, in the final analysis, not in South Africa's interest."

If South Africa is still giving logistical or other support to Savimbi, it should now stop, German analysts conclude. This message is strengthened by signs that Moscow is seriously considering an Angolan disengagement before the MPLA's situation worsens still further.

Evidence of this came in an interview given to the French magazine *Jeune Afrique* last month by Anatoli Gromyko, son of the Soviet Foreign Minister and a leading Kremlin expert on Africa.

Sources in Bonn interpret the in-

terview to mean that Savimbi is already so strong that Moscow is willing to give up and back Cuban withdrawal to permit some kind of Unita-MPLA power-sharing deal. This would clear the way for a Namibian independence deal under UN Security Council resolution 435.

On the other hand, say the sources, Mr Gromyko seemed also to imply that excessive South African zeal in backing Savimbi would torpedo any such deal.

Savimbi would then become so strong that the MPLA would withdraw still further into its Luanda funkhole and Moscow would have to prepare to withdraw Eastern bloc personnel.

CSO: 3400/2001

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES RECENT TRIPARTITE TALKS IN LUSAKA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 26 May 84 p 41

[Article by Marga Holness]

[Text]

Recent tripartite talks in Lusaka between Angola, South Africa and the United States have also been interpreted by the mainstream Western press as a major diplomatic victory for both South Africa and the United States.

An analysis shows that the coin has indeed two sides. Apart from the grotesque and erroneous propaganda released by the South African media, and faithfully echoed by certain sections of the Windhoek press, the truth looks different.

For example, that tripartite talks took place on the basis of a Cuban troop phase-out after implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally supervised elections in South West Africa, terminating aid to UNITA, and a withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

Yet, it was trumpeted in 120 point bold headlines how the Cubans were leaving and how Swapo was to be disciplined.

Here, a different and more cool view, written by Marga Holness who has a close association with the Angolan missions abroad.

LONDON: The agreement reached in Lusaka has been taken as evidence that Angola can no longer withstand the continuous armed aggression and destabilisation to which it has been subjected in the 8 years since its independence.

It has likewise been described as a 'ceasefire' between South Africa and

Angola.

This is a remarkable claim from newspaper commentators who have up to now echoed South African propaganda statements to the effect that South African armed aggression inside Angola has been directed solely against SWAPO and not against Angolan targets.

The Lusaka Agreement, in fact, was in no way a 'ceasefire' but a definition of practical measures for supervising the withdrawal of South African troops from parts of Angola they have been illegally occupying since August 1981.

Far from being a diplomatic victory for South Africa, therefore, it means that South Africa is being forced to make a military withdrawal from parts of sovereign Angola she had been occupying.

There is no doubt that one of the reasons for this sudden turnabout in South Africa's attitude has been United States pressure. Desperately in need of a foreign policy victory in this election year after its defeat in Lebanon and Latin America, the Reagan Administration has staked all on some kind of South West African independence settlement.

This is not because it would like the South West African people to enjoy the freedom to which they are entitled, but because it sees a settlement as the key to its only policy on Africa - 'Cubans out of Angola.'

By now pressuring South Africa to end its aggression against independent Africa, the United States is showing that it could have done so long ago - had it been in its own interest to do so - thereby saving enormous bloodshed and suffering.

Other factors which have motivated the apparent

change in the aggressive stance towards Angola of the United States and South Africa, have undoubtedly included the fact that the UNITA puppet group supported by Washington and Pretoria, has suffered severe setbacks.

UNITA's failure was the main reason for the major South African offensive in January 1984. This did not achieve its objective of enlarging the illegally occupied area of Angola.

Even the South African generals admitted that they met with greater Angolan resistance than expected, admitting also to 21 dead, a higher figure admitted to than in other operations in Angola.

This in itself would be grounds enough for South Africa to go to the negotiating table, together with the estimated R3-million a day that the war is costing South Africa.

The main-stream press is also apparently ignoring another tri-partite meeting held in mid-January this year, when high level delegations from Angola, the USSR and Cuba met in Moscow. Agreement was reached in helping the Peoples Republic of Angola, to strengthen its defence capacity, to safeguard its independence and territorial integrity.

This is a further most eloquent reason for the active promoters and authors of destabilisation in Africa finally to accede to Angola's consistent quest for peace.

OPPOSITION BNF WOULD LIKE ONE-PARTY STATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jun 84 p 9

[Text]

GABORONE. — The opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) was a Marxist party which was bent on the imposition of a one-party state in Botswana, the Botswana Foreign Minister, Mr Archibald Mogwe, said at a political rally of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party yesterday in Gaborone.

Mr Mogwe said if the BNF was given the chance to rule, the party would introduce a divide-and-rule system because according to the party's literature, it would develop Botswana along tribal lines in which people would be regrouped under chiefs as tribal leaders.

He said even if his party won all the constituencies in the election, Bo-

tswana would still remain a multi-party democracy.

He noted that most countries in Africa had adopted a one-party system under socialism and the BNF would not be an exception.

Mr Mogwe said there was peace and stability in Botswana because the government was popularly elected by the people and so there was no enmity between the government and the people. In many countries, Mr Mogwe said, there was no freedom of association, speech, movement and worship.

The BNF is led by Dr Kenneth Koma, the holder of a doctorate in political science from the university of Moscow.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA WILL FINANCE VEGETABLE OIL FEED MILL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jun 84 p 22

[Text]

SOUTH African and US funds will finance a R15-million vegetable oil and cattle cake feed mill to be built at Lobatse, Botswana. The mill will make the country independent of South African supplies and aid its meat export business with European Community countries, currently running around R29-million annually.

Building is being co-ordinated by the Hydra Group for Botswana-based Agricultural Enterprises (AE). AE has South African-sourced export credits worth about R1,85-million covering an IDC loan which will partly meet the construction costs of the mill's R750 000 two kilometre railway spur with a six-track siding. This will be built by Racec, a Metkor subsidiary.

International financing and the procurement of seed overseas for the mill's initial output are being negotiated by Equator Bank, the Connecticut-based merchant banking arm in Africa of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Capacity of the mill is

put at 60 000 tons of sunflower seed to yield some 22 000 tons of oil and 35 000 tons of oilcake a year. Initially seed will be imported from the US, but local farmers will be encouraged to grow sunflower.

The factory is expected to come on stream in about a year, and will have its own power and water supplies and plastic-bottle manufacturing unit.

Silo and grain-handling equipment is to come from Brazil, the feed mill from Italy, bottle-making plant from West Germany, the refinery from Belgium and the oil expellers and heaters from Taiwan.

The cattle-feed output will be particularly valuable to Botswana's ranchers. Currently a large proportion of its cattle have lengthy treks to the Lobatse abattoir and arrive in poor condition.

With oil cake and feedlots readily available, however, ranchers will be able to sell their herds to AE who would then bring the animals to peak fattened condition before delivery to the slaughterhouses.

BRIEFS

DIAMOND PRODUCTION--GABORONE--Mining diamond production in Botswana rose by 38 percent to 10 731 165 carats in 1983, valued at about R538m, according to the annual report of the Department of Mines, published yesterday. The Orapa Mine recovered 4 334 645 carats from 7 686 000 tons treated, but the recovered grade declined from 66,6 to 60,3 carats per 100 tons, the report said. The Letlhakane mine was reported to have set a new production record of 5 435 22 carats recovered from 2 316 000 tons treated. The recovered grade improved from 20,9 to 23,5 carats per 100 tons, the report added. The Jwaneng mine produced 5 852 998 carats from 4 817 000 tons treated, with a recovered grade of 121,5 carats per 100 tons treated. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jun 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1099

POLITICAL JOCKEYING, CLAN RIVALRY DESCRIBED

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 p 23

[Text]

Speculation over the future of Prime Minister Barkat Gourad was laid to rest when he turned up for the opening of the National Assembly on April 14.

But his arrival was something of a surprise. There had been a lot of speculation about his future in the wake of last year's currency scandal when police found about \$10m worth of forged Djibouti francs. No evidence has been produced to link the Prime Minister to the case; however, the four businessmen arrested with the forged notes had been given permission to set up business in Djibouti by the Prime Minister. Djibouti rumours as usual got busy when the Prime Minister left for Europe and failed to return for some months.

There was speculation that President Hassan Gouled would take the opportunity to make a few changes, and even that former Prime Minister Ahmed Dini, one time close associate of Hassan Gouled, might be brought back. This in fact would be impossible unless Ahmed Dini publicly renounced his involvement in the attempt to try to set up an opposition political party a couple of years ago. The attempt led to Djibouti being formally declared a one-party state and the new group was banned before it started, on the grounds that it was a largely Afar party.

Despite this, Ahmed Dini remains a significant political figure and is generally seen as having been a much stronger Prime Minister than Barkat Gourad; though before his resignation, when he alleged discrimination against the Afars, he was widely regarded as having deserted them because of his close alliance with Hassan Gouled and the Issas.

The government has also been weakened by the scandals connected with Air Djibouti and the row over the national bank. The governor of the bank was dismissed at the end of January after his plans to set up a proper central bank were turned down. Air Djibouti's trouble led to the suspension of the managing director Dahir Issod and the

Minister of Trade, Transport and Tourism, Adam Roble, resigned in March 1983 ostensibly for health reasons. He had still not been replaced by May this year.

Ever since the successful aid donors' conference last November there has been widespread anticipation of a reshuffle which would fill this vacant post as well as make other changes. Adam Roble himself, his health now restored, and dismissive of any suggestions that he profited out of Air Djibouti, would certainly accept another Ministerial post if it were offered.

There are other candidates for Adam Roble's former job, among them the president of the High Court, Farah Ali, and the Secretary of Defence, Omar Chirdoun. Significantly, both came from the same Issa clan as Adam Roble, the Yunis Moussa. Their respective backers include the powerful director of the President's Cabinet, Ismail Gueddi, from the Saad Moussa clan, and Foreign Minister Mouhmin Bahdon Farah, from the Yunis Moussa, the largest Issa clan and one which does not hold positions commensurate with its size.

All this, and particularly the Prime Minister's long absence, has helped to encourage discussions about the future should anything happen to the President, who is half way through a six-year term of office (elected by a massive vote in June 1981). He is officially about 60, but is generally believed to be at least 10 years older and he does have eye trouble. It is also widely believed in Djibouti that he has twice been treated for circulatory problems in Europe. With the sudden, unexpected death from heart trouble of Sekou Touré of Guinea, a number of people have begun to feel that it would be sensible to have a Vice-President or perhaps a more commanding personality as Prime Minister.

It is too much to say that anyone is trying to become successor to Hassan Gouled, but a lot of quiet jockeying for position has been going on particularly among the Issa clans. The country's other main ethnic group, the

Afar, are only interested marginally. They will however expect to hold on to the Prime Ministership and will be prepared to back anyone who promises more power to that post. A couple of front runners have emerged, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of the Interior, Yousuf Chirdoun.

The Foreign Minister, Mouhmin Bahdon, has been having a good year. He organised the highly successful aid donors' conference in November and he masterminded the visit of Ethiopia's leader, Lt. Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, to Djibouti earlier this year. This too was very successful. Mengistu had a very cordial reception (potential critics and opponents, the Ethiopian political refugees in Djibouti, were rounded up and put in a camp outside the city). The Djibouti Government was flattered by this first visit by an Ethiopian Head of State, which helped improve already good relations. Ethiopia takes care to treat Djibouti as a real country and an equal. Somalia by contrast has always been somewhat patronising towards Djibouti; worse, it has consistently refused Djibouti's request for a consulate in northern Somalia.

The visit strengthened the standing of the Foreign Minister who was the main proponent of the visit. But Mouhmin Bahdon does have his critics. He is secretary-general of the single party, the *Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progrès*, and there have been allegations of indiscipline and even corruption in the party. He also faces opposition from the director of the President's Cabinet, Ismail Gueddi, who supports the Minister of the Interior as a potential Vice-Presidential candidate or similar.

Yousuf Chirdoun is from the Foulaba clan which produced the first person to call on Djiboutians to vote for independence in the 50s. He has another point in his favour. He belongs to the Issa who have always been inside Djibouti, in contrast to those who came into the country from Ethiopia during the 60s. The two groups have been given the names of *Arrada* (earth) and *Allanka* (flag) — those who come from the land of Djibouti and those who follow the flag, or come in from outside. Mouhmin Bahdon is *Allanka*.

In the last few months the *Allanka* have been the target of a critical campaign from the younger intellectuals — and it showed in objections to the visit of Mengistu, which Ismail Gueddi managed to get postponed for months. It is too soon to suggest who might come out on top in these manoeuvres — but it is likely that Djibouti's politics will continue to be of greater interest than usual for some time to come ●

COUNTRY'S CLOSER RELATIONSHIP WITH FRANCE DISCUSSED

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 p 21

[Article by Foday Fofanah: "Equatorial Guinea: Good and Bad News for the Junta"]

[Text]

Delegates at the recent meeting in Madrid of the co-ordinating Junta of forces opposed to the government of President Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea must have left the conference with mixed feelings.

The good news is that two Bubi groups, *Eri*, and First of April (launched on April 1, 1983, hence its name) have rejoined the Junta after a short split. The policies of First of April are quite unclear but *Eri*, for its part, is viewed as a mature political organisation by Junta leaders who have expressed great satisfaction at *Eri*'s move.

The bad news was the absence from the meeting of former Junta secretary-general Eia Abeme's *Alianza Nacional para la Reforma Democratica* (ANRD) — said to be suffering from "internal problems." Any absence from Junta meetings is viewed with great concern because the organisation itself is faced with an important question: whether or not it will survive.

Therefore, it was with great relief that the Junta was able to hold its Madrid meeting. But that in itself provided some more worrying news for members. The Junta is not financially solvent to carry out its work and the citizenship of members of the organisation is turning out to be a moot point.

The Madrid meeting was told that the Junta could be paralysed if its financial position did not take a turn for the better. The situation has become so desperate that the Junta is looking to Spanish political parties, financial organisations and groups with interests in Equatorial Guinea for help.

Much may not come out of this because groups with interests in Equatorial Guinea are unlikely to jeopardise their position by supporting an organisation opposed to the Malabo regime. Spanish political parties and the ruling Socialist Party on the other hand are unsure of the stand they should take towards Equatorial Guinea.

The other problem is the charge by the Equatorial Guinean Government that the Junta is "interfering in the internal affairs" of its country. The government in Malabo is basing its case on the fact that most Junta members, though born in Equatorial Guinea, are now Spanish citizens, arguing that there is no existing agreement with Spain *vis-à-vis* dual nationality. Therefore, if Equatorial Guineans have been granted Spanish citizenship, they are no longer Equatorial Guineans and have no right to tell the Equatorial Guinean Government how it should run the country.

The exiles told *Africa Now* that this situation arose when, during the reign of the executed Macias Nguema, the embassy in Madrid refused to renew their passports. This was aggravated by constant police harassment which forced the exiles first to get temporary papers and eventually Spanish nationality.

After the coup of August 1979 which overthrew the despotic Macias Nguema and installed Obiang Nguema in power, all Equatorial Guinean exiles were invited to return home. But many did not accept the offer. "We were not given any guarantees at all that we would not be victimised on return. The point is, one should not return

home knowing that you could lose all your years of hard work in Spain by ending up in prison," Andres-Molongua Muadacucu, an economist, told *Africa Now* in Madrid.

He went on: "There is no clear jurisdiction safeguarding the freedom to exercise one's profession in Equatorial Guinea. This explains the mass movement from the country by qualified people who are not encouraged to serve their fatherland. We have to serve other people as a last resort since we could not be of use at home."

Another twist in the whole affair is the closer relationship France is cultivating with Equatorial Guinea in the wake of Spanish apathy towards its former colony. The Junta believes that there is more to this. According to Francisco Jones Ivina, Junta International Relations Secretary, the Spanish Government has "sold Equatorial Guinea to France" as part of a deal which will see Spain become a member of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Ivina told *Africa Now*: "We have evidence that the Socialist government in Madrid is receiving orders from Paris. The French have totally blocked all our attempts at contacting them. We have been told by

their embassy officials in Madrid that a directive from Paris prohibits any French contacts with groups opposed to the government in Malabo."

The Junta sees a French hand behind the recent dismissal of six Ministers from President Obiang's Cabinet and the restructuring of the political apparatus (the portfolio of Secretary of State has been abolished and replaced with that of Vice-Minister).

Ivina told *Africa Now* that this was not the solution to the problem. He said: "The government is always made up of the same people; they merely get transferred to other jobs, even though people are made to believe that the culprits are punished. What we have in Equatorial Guinea is a continuation of the dictatorial Macias regime."

He stressed that the Junta was the only hope for Equatorial Guinea and it would be folly not to take it seriously. "We here in Spain have demonstrated that we are the only hope of the people of Equatorial Guinea. Our friends would have to deal directly with the Junta; and any opposition that does not pass through the Junta Co-ordinadora is sure to fail," Ivina told *Africa Now* ●

CSO: 3400/2014

MENSAH'S OPPOSITION GROUP ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8, 9 Jun 84

[Editorial: "Letter from Hamburg (1)"]

[8 Jun 84 p 2]

[Text] The 'People's Daily Graphic' yesterday published a letter from a long-time Ghanaian student leader in the Federal German Republic which reveals a lot of facts and truths about the activities of the Ghanaian politicians and others who out of bad conscience ran away on the coming of the revolution, sought refuge abroad and have teamed up, even with duly convicted criminals, to work for the collapse of the revolution.

Facts revealed in the letter confirm what has been clear to many--that these fugitives are emboldened to indulge in their campaign of lies against the revolutionary process because they know that the overseas audience to whom they tell lies about events in Ghana are not in the position to readily ascertain the truth, and because they also know that most Ghanaians have not got the means to hear and reply to all the lies they tell abroad about what Ghanaians are trying to achieve at home through the revolutionary process for their nation and for their own better future.

So when a good chance, as offered by the letter, comes from Ghanaians to know the falsehoods of these fugitives from somebody who is an eye witness of their activities, it is worthwhile to hear these activities exposed for what they are worth.

Another interesting thing revealed by the letter is that these fugitives, even as they are in refuge in foreign lands because of their misdeeds in their own country, cannot resist the temptation of continuing with their corruption abroad.

Latest Group

Yesterday's letter was mainly about the activities of the latest group, the Ghana Democratic Movement, led by J.H. Mensah. It revealed that the executives of the movement have taken advantage of the immigration problems facing many Ghanaians in Germany to exploit them. The movement has contrived a

system under which you register as a member in return for the movement's assistance to procure resident permit for you. The registration fee for membership of the movement is 60 DM, in addition to monthly dues to 10 DM. The membership card expires every six months and the movement has made sure that the resident permit, too, is for six months. So that every six months your re-registration as a member of the movement becomes the condition for the renewal of your resident permit.

Anyone who knows the hard conditions under which many Ghanaians who have no valid papers live in Europe, especially the unskilled ones who form the majority would understand why for the sake of survival and in order to avoid arrest and imprisonment, the Ghanaians have no choice but to accept the blackmail by the movement. As is clearly indicated in the letter, the movement would, indeed, cause the arrest and repatriation of those who fail to register and constantly renew their membership fee and monthly dues.

With the moneys thus wickedly extorted from already suffering Ghanaians in Europe, the executives of the movement live in comfort and travel frequently all over the place. The executives must continue to enjoy the lifestyles of comfort which they were used to in Ghana through the corrupt means of making money by which they helped to destroy our country's economy from which we are all suffering now. And they have no qualms about using similar means to live in comfort by taking advantage of the misery of Ghanaians there to make money.

[Editorial: "Letter from Hamburg (2)"]

[9 Jan 84 p 2]

[Text] The letter from the Ghanaian student in Hamburg ('People's Daily Graphic,' June 7, 1984) reveals two main aspects of the true colours of the fugitive groups abroad who seek to discredit the December 31 revolution by waging a campaign of villification against its leadership and of lies about its process. One aspect of their activities is their attempts to use the groups as a means of extorting money from helpless Ghanaians abroad in order to cater for the comfort of the executives. The other aspect is the dishonesty of their claim to be fighting for democracy in Ghana.

In our editorial yesterday we referred to the facts which the letter revealed of some of the means by which they blackmail unsuspecting Ghanaians to pay money into the funds of the groups only to be shared by the executives. Another method by which the executives are collecting money into their pockets is to use their anti-PNDC posture to get financial assistance from various foreign organizations which opposed to the revolution in Ghana because it seeks to stop the control which such foreign forces have exercised on the Ghanaian economy. These organizations oppose all progressive governments in Africa for the same reason.

Speaking from his experience as a student political activist in Europe for a long time during which he has gained personal and close knowledge of the behaviour of those who have joined the fugitives and hold leadership

positions in their groups, the writer of the letter is sure it may not take long before the leaders of these groups begin to quarrel among themselves over the sharing of their booty.

On the second aspect of the fugitive groups' activities--their dishonest claim to be fighting for democracy in Ghana--the letter reveals how these fighters for democracy are completely undemocratic in their activities. For example, they use threats to ensure that once you become a member of the groups, you adhere to their programmes. The letter gave the instance where all members were warned that anyone who failed to attend the inauguration in Hamburg of J.H. Mensah's group would be dismissed from the group. Despite the threat, only about 100 people attended, which included curious onlookers.

Survival

The poor attendance is very significant as it confirms what the letter revealed, that those who rushed to join the groups did so not because they are opposed to the PNDC Government, but because they must join for survival--and the leaders of the groups know it, hence the use of threats to enforce adherence.

The other side of the democratic pretensions of the groups is that the leaders are "dictatorial in their behaviour and are intolerant and incapable of accepting the views of others." Comparing the character of the activities of these fugitive groups to the acrimonious and violent political actions which Kwame Nkrumah's opponents organized against him in the early 60s, the writer warned that these groups can only bring the "democracy that equals anarchy, the democracy of cheats and looters."

This judgment on the character of the groups is important for serving to expose one vital thing which many Ghanaians are likely to have been unaware of--that many of the leaders and most ardent supporters of the groups were the same people who talked of fighting for democracy by sending bombs to be thrown among crowds in Ghana during Kwame Nkrumah's government, by which they caused a lot of physical harm to Ghanaians in those days.

However, as revealed by the letter, these corrupt and violent-minded groups abroad do not seem to be succeeding in felling Ghanaians there, as shown by the closing prayer during J.H. Mensah's function in Hamburg when the priest he invited to give the closing prayer concluded the prayer by saying: "God should give Rawlings wisdom to rule Ghana well."

CSO: 3400/2014

RAWLINGS: AFRICA, ASIA MUST MOVE AHEAD IN UNITY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] THE Chairman of PNDC Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, has said Africa and Asia must forge spiritual, social, cultural, political and economic unity to ensure their security.

In a message to the sixth congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) in Algiers, Flt-Lt. Rawlings said history has shown that it is only through unity that oppressed people could stand up against the forces of destruction.

The PNDC Chairman said the convening of AAPSO's congress which took place last May 27 to 30 signified the determination of the Revolutionary Democratic Movements in Africa and Asia to enhance the sovereign will of their peoples to promote and consolidate the economic and cultural progress of their masses.

He said the AAPSO should be used as a laboratory for measuring the rising hostility directed at Third World countries.

Flt-Lt Rawlings noted that the problems facing Africa such as the independence of South Africa and Namibia and the arms race are silently strangled through political and financial subterfuge by countries which have vested interests.

Through a renewed but vigorous campaign, the mass-oriented action by AAPSO could persuade the apartheid regime to hand over power to the black majority in both South Africa and Namibia, he added.

Flt-Lt Rawlings reiterated his call for the formation of a viable volunteer force that would bring assistance to the liberation movements in their struggle to bring freedom to oppressed peoples.

He called for increased economic cooperation between Third World countries as a means of eliminating the economic dependence on the advanced countries.

CSO: 3400/2006

CANADIAN FLIGHT INFORMATION PROJECT FINANCING DISCUSSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 May 84 p 1

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text] THE Economic Development Corporation (EDC) of Canada in cooperation with the Equator Bank of Canada is to finance the Accra Flight Information Region Project which is estimated at \$4.6 million.

The loan attracts an interest of 11.5 per cent and has its payment spread over five years.

The chairman of the Interim Management Committee of the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA), Wing Commander W. Osabu-Kle, who disclosed this to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport on arrival from Canada said the granting of the loan was made possible as a result of discussions he held with Intelcan Technosystem Incorporated of Canada (ITI).

He said originally there was a contract for ITI to supply Ghana with equipment for aircraft control with the Accra Flight Information Region.

In addition to financing the contract, he said, the ITI will provide a long term technical assistance to DCA personnel in support of the maintenance of the equipment after the project is completed.

He said the duration of the technical assistance would be determined by the needs of the Accra Flight Information Region system.

Under the technical assistance scheme, ITI would supply regularly spare parts to maintain the system and also send its personnel to pay routine field visits to adjust, line up and repair the equipment.

Intelcan also agreed, the IMC chairman said, to recondition the central air conditioning system at the airport and also supply a crime detection equipment for use at the place.

Wing Commander Osabu-Kle stressed that the project is very important because when completed, it would be self-financing since the DCA would charge fees for

overflight, thus earning more foreign exchange for the country in order to facilitate the repayment of the loan used for the project.

At the moment, he pointed out what is needed is a guarantee from the Bank of Ghana to enable the project to start.

CSO: 3400/2006

GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES MAJORITY SHARES IN TWO SALT FIRMS

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 2 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] THE Government has decided to acquire the majority shares in the two salt producing companies operating in the Ada area to provide a permanent solution to the problems of salt production the area.

The firms are Vacuum Salt Products Limited and the Star Chemical Industries Limited, operating in Songor Lagoon area.

A statement signed by Mr Ato Dadzie, Secretary at the PNDC Secretarial said yesterday that the state acting through shareholding banks and other financial institutions would hold majority shareholding adding to not less 51 percent in each of the companies.

The board of directors of the two companies will therefore be reconstituted to reflect the new shareholding, but the management of the companies should revert to their orinal managers, it said.

It said that these measures had been taken to ensure effective management of the salt producing enterprises in the area whilst at the same time seeking to protect the broader public interest of the salt industry in the interest of the national economic recovery.

To enable the payment of compensation to the people of Ada in respect of land acquired by the state through Executive instrument 57 of 1975 it has been decided that a special development fund be established into which the compensation due shall be paid.

According to the statement the fund is to be administered by the district council for the area under the general supervision of the Greater Accra Regional Administration.

With the acquisition of majority shares by the state in the two companies it has been decided that Executive Instrument 10 of 1980 by which the Government acquired the area the unexpired terms of the lease granted to the two companies be revoked.

As a further step to ensure peace in the area and provide effective management of the salt industries it has been decided that the Songor Lagoon must be properly demarcated into its three portions.

The Auditor-General has been directed to perform immediately a financial audit into the operation of the two salt industries for the period during which the losses existed.

"The purpose of the audit is to identify any person or persons who took advantage of the confusion to misappropriate funds and other resources of the two enterprises" it said.

Also the Attorney-General has been instructed to take the necessary steps to give legal effect to the arrangement for settlement and the economic Planning Ministry is to take immediate steps to implement the new share-holding structures.

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GRAPHIC: RELATIONSHIP WITH UPPER VOLTA UNRIVALED ON CONTINENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Ghana-Upper Volta Solidarity"]

[Text]

IN the course of celebrating the fifth anniversary of the June 4 Uprising and the Armed Forces Week, Ghana has been the privileged host to august visitors from Upper Volta. They include the wife of Captain Thomas Sankara, leader of the Voltaic revolution, a member of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR), officers and men of the Voltaic Armed Forces and a cultural troupe.

Our Voltaic guests have participated alongside Ghanaians in several events over the past few days. They were with our soldiers on the route march in Accra on June 4, they were with us during the dedication of the Revolution Square, they were participants at the parachute display at the Air Force Station.

During their stay with us, our guests, particularly the soldiers, have won the hearts of Ghanaians with their dedication to their revolutionary principles, their high consciousness and their smart appearance. The Voltaics have therefore enhanced the respect Ghanaians have for the revolution in their country.

Since the coming into power of Captain Sankara, Ghana-Upper Volta relations have improved to the extent that we

walk across each other's borders without let. In fact, the nature of the relationship has no rival on the continent. The presence of the Voltaic delegation during these celebrations is a further manifestation of the deepening of that relationship.

The famous revolutionary fighter and theorist, Ernesto Che Guevara noted that "political frontiers never succeed in dividing human masses faced with the same problem." This is as things stand for Ghana and Upper Volta, for, although colonialism drew a border between our peoples, because of our common heritage, common problems, and we hope common solutions, we have no alternative to excellent relations.

The African continent is seething with terrible suffering. Much of this suffering is the result of colonial and neo-colonial conditions imposed on the peoples. The only way to bring freedom and prosperity to the continent and its people is to rouse the teeming millions so that together they can fight for what they do not possess at the moment.

If this is to be done then unity and broad co-operation among the peoples should be seen as a pre-requisite. Thus, the solidarity between Ghana and Upper Volta should be strengthened to the point where even the blind cannot help but see it. At that point, it will become not only a symbol but the reality of unity in action.

Soon our Voltaic brothers and sisters will celebrate their August 4. The PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC hopes that Ghanaians will find several ways within which to express solidarity with them.

When our Voltaic friends leave us, as they sadly must soon, they should know that Ghanaians are grateful for their solidarity and they in turn can also count on us.

Long live Ghana-Upper Volta friendship!

OBENG MANU'S CRITICISM OF PNDC, SUBSEQUENT ARREST DETAILED

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 p 76

[Text]

Obeng Manu gave a press conference in his home town of Sunyani on June 24, 1983. He criticised the military government and called for a referendum to determine the form of government most suitable for Ghana. A few days later he was arrested.

Obeng Manu is a lawyer with a practice at Sunyani, in the Brong-Ahafo region. Born in about 1944, he is a long-standing opponent of military governments. He was prominent in the opposition to General Ignatius Acheampong's proposed Union Government scheme in 1977-8.

During the civilian government of Dr Hilla Limann, between September 1979 and December 1981, Obeng Manu was the secretary of a minor political party, the Third Force. On December 31 1981, Limann's government was overthrown by a military coup and replaced by the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), chaired by Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings. All political parties were abolished.

On June 19 1983, armed opponents of the PNDC tried to overthrow the government. Many of the attackers were political detainees who had escaped from Ussher Fort prison. Forces loyal to the PNDC succeeded in defeating the attack. It was five days after these events that Obeng Manu gave his press conference.

At the press conference Obeng Manu described Rawlings as "my personal friend" for whom he had "the highest regard." He thought that Rawlings was justified in his first coup in 1979 when he overthrew the Supreme Military Council and quickly returned the country to civilian rule.

Obeng Manu added: "When it comes to overthrowing a freely and popular elected government like that of Dr Hilla Limann, however, I have my reservations."

He pointed out that in 1979, as chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, Rawlings signed the decree which promulgated the Constitution of Ghana's Third Republic — a constitution which Rawlings and his PNDC colleagues later overturned.

The 1979 Constitution, Obeng Manu said, included the following provision: "All citizens of Ghana shall have the right to resist any person or group of persons seeking to abolish the Constitutional order as established by this Constitution should no other remedy be possible."

Obeng Manu went on to advocate a referendum as the only democratic way for the people of Ghana to deliver their verdict on the PNDC.

In his statement, Obeng Manu particularly criticised PNDC Law 42 "which gives all legislative, executive, judicial and administrative powers to one man, chairman of the PNDC."

He added: "I admire the ingenuity and craftiness of the lawyers who drafted the PNDC Law 42, but I cannot at the same time help feeling that such a masterpiece is equally an indictment on the legal profession and an eternal monumental shame on the present and future generations of lawyers."

In late June Obeng Manu was arrested. He was well-treated at first but, according to a source who was a senior government official at that time, he was severely beaten after being transferred to Accra.

Several hundred people were detained at the same time, including leading members of organisations or groups which had criticised the government, such as the Ghana Bar Association, the Association of Recognised Professional Bodies (ARPB) and the *Free Press* newspaper. Most of the

detainees were released within a few days. However, some prisoners, including Obeng Manu, Sam Okudzeto (national president of the ARPB) and two journalists who worked for the *Free Press* are still being held.

Obeng Manu is held under Section 4 of PNDC Law 42 — the very law that he had singled out for criticism — which empowers the authorities to hold him for an indefinite period on no specified charge. According to a statement made by the *Ghanaian Times* in July 1983, Obeng Manu, Sam Okudzeto, John Kugblenu, Mike Adjei and others were suspected of conspiring to subvert the government.

However, the human rights organisation Amnesty International has repeatedly asked the authorities for further information about Obeng Manu and those held with him and urged that he be tried or released. In March 1984 Amnesty International stated that it knew of no evidence that Obeng Manu had in fact conspired to overthrow the government. It adopted him as a prisoner of conscience, imprisoned because of his non-violent criticism of the government.

CSO: 3400/2014

UNDEFINED BOUNDARIES CAUSE LAND DISPUTES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 May 84 p 1

[Article by Nelson Duah]

[Text]

THE Stool Lands Boundaries Settlement Commissioner, Mr Justice F. T. C. Amarin, has attributed the numerous land disputes in the country to undefined boundaries of the various traditional areas.

He said because the boundaries are not defined, there are increasing cases of trespassing of people from one traditional area to another, thereby creating conflicts which sometimes end in loss of human lives.

Mr Justice Amarin, who was speaking to the "Graphic" in an interview at his office at the State House in Accra yesterday, requested that the Stool Lands Boundaries Settlement Commission should be given the power to make declaration of ownership of areas where a boundary has been determined.

The Commissioner said the power of declaration of ownership which has been vested in the courts "prolongs land litigations in the country."

Asked if it would not be more convenient for the ministerial control of the Commission to be transferred from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to the Attorney-General's Office, Mr Justice Amarin said he would not have any objection to such a change.

He noted that he would prefer that the Commission is brought under the Attorney-General's Department which is the law office to enable it to deal swiftly with all legal technicalities.

Mr Justice Amarin renewed his appeal for the setting up of the Stool Lands Boundaries Appeal Tribunal because of the many appeals pending before the Stool Lands Boundaries Settlement Commission.

GRAPHIC CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING OF INVESTIGATIONS STRUCTURE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 11 June 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Tightening the Loose Ends"]

[Text] WHEN one considers the wide range of investigations which needs to be undertaken into public corporations, ministries and various institutions to uproot the rot which ruined this dear country, one begins to wonder if the various structures set up to deal with these problems are strong enough to cope with the amount of work that needs to be done.

Perhaps, it is time to look into the operations of the National Investigations Committee, the offices of the Special Prosecutor and the Co-ordinator of Investigations, Vettings and Tribunals, the Board of Public Tribunals and the Office of the Revenue Commissioners to see if they are sufficiently well-organised and strong to deal with their tasks.

There are many reasons why this is necessary. To begin with, let us take the National Investigations Committee. Some of their investigations have to deal with influential persons who apart from getting other influential persons to put in a word or two on their behalf, can also block the investigations here and there by causing the disappearance of files and other vital documents.

To forestal these manoeuvres, cases before it must be treated with great dispatch. Is the National Investigations Committee as presently constituted sufficiently organised and strong enough to cope with the pressure of work? Has it the personnel it needs so that it does not accumulate too many uncompleted investigations?

When the National Investigations Committee has finished with a case, it goes to the Special Prosecutor's office for the necessary docket to be prepared and to bring it before the Public Tribunals. Again, has the office of the Special Prosecutor the necessary staff to process the cases and keep them moving as they come in?

The Public Tribunals also do not have enough hands to keep the cases moving as the dockets come in.

The result is that at each stage of the structure, there is a pile up, leading to outstanding investigations, outstanding dockets, and outstanding cases which should be dealt with by the Public Tribunals.

The dangers of the delays should be obvious to all. It provides an opportunity for persons being investigated or their agents to fiddle with the materials and evidence and to lobby.

Such delays can also be misinterpreted by the public to mean disinterest on the part of the persons charged with the various tasks. In some cases, it could even mislead them into thinking that there has been improper behaviour by certain members of these various bodies.

The "GRAPHIC" therefore, calls for the strengthening of the whole structure of investigations, Vettings and Tribunals to ensure efficient performance.

CSO: 3400/2006

GRAPHIC CALLS FOR CLOSER LOOK AT FUEL, POWER INDUSTRY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Fuel Palaver"]

[Text] THE Ministry of Fuel and Power last Monday issued a statement reminding the general public that the GHAIP Refinery at Tema is a restricted area and that only those authorised by GHAIP and the Petroleum Department to do business with the Refinery are permitted to enter the area.

The statement specifically mentioned dealers in petroleum products and stated that they are prohibited from entering the refinery. They were advised to follow up their orders at the offices of their respective companies in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale.

This announcement could not have come at a more appropriate time, and the "Graphic" hopes that this is a continuation of the PNDC programme to rationalise the distribution of fuel and lubricants in the country.

The malpractices in the distribution of petroleum products are many.

Recently a government official from the Northern Region came to Tema to chase fuel for the Northern Regional Agricultural Task Force.

There should have been eight tankers but an official at the State Transport Corporation who allocates tankers said that only three tankers were fit for the road.

It is alleged that unauthorised fuel dealers tip various officials at the State Transport and the refinery. And that once these tips (ranging from £10,000 to £20,000) are received, the officials begin to give excuses to the genuine people needing fuel, whilst the tankers go off on some unofficial jobs.

The tanker drivers, we learn also get a cut.

So they prefer the unauthorised trips. Some tanker drivers have even been reported as diverting the entire consignment. We hate to believe these allegations.

It is about time a clamp down on these malpractices in fuel and petroleum products was effected. We have a law which makes fuel diversion punishable by firing squad, and these economic saboteurs are asking for its execution.

But above all, there is the need to make structural changes in the fuel economy. Already the PNDC has taken some of these steps by removing part of the subsidy on petroleum products. The rationale here is that crude oil is bought with the sweat and toil of our peasant farmers and miners and fishermen, yet in its distribution they are the most cheated.

The mode of allocation and distribution of lubricants by GOIL should be looked into by the Ministry of Fuel and Power to ensure that it is effectively done.

We are informed that GOIL is enjoined by regulations to haul these products up country. Yet it is observed that lubricants imported into the country by Government stay at GOIL depot at Tema, long after being allocated to the regions.

The inability or failure of GOIL to do so results in customers from all over the country flocking to the Accra Regional Office to place orders and to arrange for vehicles to cart the products to their various destinations.

This creates artificial shortages of lubricants in the system, and Government gets the blame. The Management of Goil must be able to move the products up country.

The "Graphic" suggests that it is time to form a National Allocation Committee to see to bulk allocation and haulage of lubricants to the regions.

There should be regional and district sub-allocations committees. Each committee within the regions must set up a transport pool to haul their respective regional allocations from GOIL depot at Tema as soon as these are made. The cost of the haulage should be borne by GOIL

The regional committees should prepare annual consumption patterns of lubricants within each region and to forward these to the National Allocation Committee. The National Committee would then use the data so collected in deciding the quantity of lubricants to be supplied to each region.

The need for the effective co-ordination of activities of all fuel marketing companies, haulage contractors, GHAIP Oil Refinery so as to ensure authentic and fair distribution is even more important.

There is need to ensure through strict monitoring that petroleum tankers that leave the refinery to any filling station/reseller outlet actually reach their destination.

All these will take time. Time which are stretched from the thousands of unknown and dedicated men and women who already work around the clock to ensure that freedom and justice come to dwell among us in our own life time.

But in the meanwhile the "Graphic" calls for a stricter look at the Fuel and Power industry.

CSO: 3400/2006

STRONGER COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PEOPLE'S SHOPS CALLED FOR

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "People's Shops for Who?"]

[Text]

AS the discussion on people's shops continues at various levels, we find it pertinent to return to the subject in our editorial columns. The reason being that it is only through open and frank debate that we can build a strong and viable People's Shop system.

In a television discussion programme last Sunday a number of views were expressed which we consider very relevant to share with the reading public. One is that it is time the concept of People's Shops was properly RELATED to the COMMUNITY.

The second point was that the shops should be oriented towards encouraging locally-grown items; the idea being that it is time to shift from the over-emphasis on only imported goods.

The "People's Daily Graphic" wishes to endorse these points and offer a few remarks.

The importance of making People's Shops COMMUNITY-OWNED cannot be over-emphasized. Though difficulties

In procuring imported food items have alienated a number of people, it can also be said that the attitude of some executives of the shops has contributed to the present stalemate. Instead of the people in the community enjoying the feeling that the shops belong to them, only a few power-brokers want to take the decisions at all times. It is our view that if the PDCs open up and admit all the community views in the formulation of policies, the foundation would have been laid for real people's ownership.

Secondly, it is time members of the various communities adopted a system whereby food products from back-yard gardens or farms could be sold through the People's Shops. In this way, we would not only be building confidence in OUR OWN shops, we would at the same time be giving pride of place to our home-grown products. Chances of buying and selling these items at cheaper prices apart, we shall be building a healthier community on locally-grown vegetables and fruits.

It is our view, above all else, that the responsibility for making the People's Shop concept a reality does not lie with PDCs alone. Every Ghanaian who has the well-being of his community at heart should attend meetings and make the new system work. It is only through stronger community participation that we can exercise our God-given democratic rights.

BRIEFS

'WANTED PERSONS' PRESS RELEASES--A GOVERNMENT statement in Accra on Monday said certain people have been using press releases emanating from the PNDC Information Office, requesting them to report in connection with certain investigations, to seek political asylum in some Western countries. According to the statement, such people pay between C1,000 and C2,000, depending on the urgency of their case, through agents within certain revolutionary bodies, to have their names published in the national dailies as Wanted Persons who should report "without delay or face the consequences". A copy of the publication is then sent by air to those already out of the country to support their application for asylum. Those about to leave the country arm themselves with such publications or cuttings which they present to the immigration authorities to support their claim that they are wanted for political persecution by the PNDC. The statement asked all the organs concerned to be vigilant and vet all those whose names were to be published in the national dailies. It warned that stern action would be taken against those found indulging in this racket. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 May 84 p 1]

GCB THWARTS AKUAJO CHEQUES--THE Ghana Co-operative Bank has frustrated the success of the Akuafo Cheque system in the Brong Ahafo Region. As at the end of April, the Co-operative Bank had misapplied an amount of C9,289,722.00 which should have been paid to cocoa farmers drawn from nine areas of the region. The affected areas are: Bomaa, Nsuatre, Goaso, Kasapin, Asumura, Kenyasi, Ntortoroso, Atronie and Kwapong. Again, the bank is indebted to the Ghana Commercial Bank to the tune of C4.8 million, thus making it difficult for the GCB to help the Co-operative Bank out. These came to light during a meeting with regional heads of banking institutions involved in the Akuafo Cheque system and members of the committee on the implementation of the cheque system led by Mr Kwesi Ahwoi in Sunyani. It became clear that the money which should have been used exclusively for the cocoa farmers went either into the renovation of the Bank's buildings or was given in the form of loans or overdraft. As a result, some of the farmers who sold their produce as far back as last December have not yet received their monies. Officials of the bank stated that they were trying to retrieve some of the money from the branch managers and their customers. It was suggested the bank should mobilize some of its surpluses in other regions to rectify the situation. However, that would be subject to the approval of the bank's interim management committee. Mr Kwesi Ahwoi, however, made it plain that the mess must be cleared before the light season begins. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Jun 84 p 4]

COCOA PRICES--THE Ghana Cocoa Board has announced that purchases of the 1984 mid crop cocoa season will begin on FRIDAY, 15th June, 1984. The producer price to be paid at all buying centres will be ¢900.00 (Nine hundred cedis) per load of 30 kg. for grades 1 and 11 naked ex-scale or ¢1,875.00 per bag of 62.5kg. net. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Jun 84 p 4]

CREDIT FACILITY FOR GAFACOOPS--THREE agricultural development institutions in Britain, India and Holland have pledged a total of 40 million US dollars credit facility to the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (GAFACOOPS) for the setting up of agro-based industries in the country. The institutions are Nazebyte Ltd. of Britain, the Indian National Small Industries Corporation and Dutch Translas International BV of Holland. The national president of the federation, Nana Owusu Gyemi, disclosed this to the press after leading a four-man farmers' delegation to the 26th World Farmers Congress in New Delhi, India. According to Nana Gyemi, both Britain and Holland pledged to give 15 million dollars each while India pledged 10 million dollars. The national president said the loan which was pledged as a result of discussions held with the three institutions is also to be used for the importation of agricultural machinery for farmers. The ten million dollar pledge from India, he said would be used for the establishment of small-scale cottage industries while the 15 million dollar loan from Britain would be used in the development of solar energy for both agricultural and domestic purposes and for the purchase of fishing inputs. The Dutch loan, he further stated, would be used for the importation of machines for oil palm, processing and rice hulling and thrashing. The congress which was attended by 41 member countries, United Nations (UN) agencies, European Economic Community (EEC), African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) and 65 farmers organisations praised the PNDC government for its agricultural policy, he said. [Text] [Accra PEOPLES DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 May 84 p 4]

OWNERS GET FACTORIES BACK--THE PNDC has promulgated a law returning the shares, debentures, securities and proprietary rights of four companies taken over by the State and operated by the National Industrial Company Ltd. to their original owners. A statement issued yesterday and signed by Mr Ato Dadzie, Secretary, PNDC Secretariat, named the companies as Textile Trico Manufacturing Company, Nsawam Foam Co. Ltd. later named Fabric Manufacturing Factory. The rest are City Commercial Ltd and City Auto Parts Supplies Ltd later named Nic Haulage and Warehousing. The statement said the review of the confiscation stems from the report of a number of bodies that were set up by the government to study the case when new evidence became available on the grounds for the earlier take-over. The new law also seeks to indemnify the operators and managers of the enterprises which now revert to their former owners and restrain the courts from entertaining any suits relating to the take-over and subsequent transfer. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jan 84 p 4]

SOVIET TECHNICAL EXPERTS LEAVE--THREE Soviet technical experts who were in the country to rehabilitate broken down equipment at the Tema Technical Institute left Accra for home yesterday. Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport shortly before their departure, the leader of the team, Mr Bazylev Vassily, said the team was able to repair all the faulty equipment which had

been left idle since the 1966 coup. The few which are still not in working condition, he explained, need replacement of some of their worn out parts. Mr Vassily said another team of technical experts from the Soviet Union would arrive in the country in January, next year, as part of the next phase of the rehabilitation project. Also included in the next phase, he said, is the training of Ghanaian technicians and the upgrading of already skilled technicians at the Tema Technical Institute to meet the industrial and technological needs of the country. Mr Sam Aggrey, Director of Technical and Vocational Education of the Ghana Education Service who was at the airport to see off the team, also said that the current project should be seen as very important to the country which will make it possible for the training of more technicians. Other members of the team included Mr Kouzmichov Mikhail and Mr Zhirnou Igor. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 May 84 p 5]

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FLOUR--AUSTRALIA will provide 4,000 tonnes of wheat flour to Ghana as a contribution to the National Food Emergency Programme. The acting Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Lionel Bowen, MP, announced the gift to Ghana yesterday in the context of a general statement on the supply of additional food aid in response to emergency situations and to support vulnerable group feeding programmes in a number of developing countries. The 4,000 tonnes of flour, valued at \$A1.65 million, is to be provided through the Australian Council of Churches to its counterpart organisation in Ghana, the Christian Council of Ghana, for distribution under its drought famine relief programme. The total value of the food aid involved in the latest announcement is \$A6.8 million. Mr Bowen said that these gifts were in addition to the substantial food gifts already given to developing countries, particularly in Africa, in the year ending 30th June, 1984. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Jun 84 p 5]

CSO: 3400/2007

INFLUX OF HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jun 84 p 13 M

[Article: "Maruitius Could Be the New Hong Kong"]

[Text]

PORT LOUIS — Hong Kong businessmen, threatened with a communist Chinese takeover on the expiry of the British lease of the territory, are moving into Mauritius, where they hope to duplicate as closely as possible the conditions which made them fortunes in the Far East.

Since the Hong Kong visit this year by Mauritius Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Gaetan Duval, scores of Hong Kong-financed projects are going up in Mauritius.

They are expected to provide the island with 10 000 extra jobs by the end of this year, 4 000 of which have already been created at 30 new factories.

VISITORS

The influx has also boosted tourism. All potential hotel sites on the island are spoken for. Hotel development includes another major complex to be built by South African interests.

More than 30 percent of all the island's visitors now come from South Africa.

The 1 000 first class hotel beds available are expected to be doubled within two years.

In an interview, Sir Gaetan said he hoped South Africa would provide markets for much of the island's increased industrial output.

"We are asking South Africa to treat Mauritius in the same way that it treats its other neighbours, such as Mozambique, Zambia and Swaziland — that is, to waive normal customs duties for Mauritian goods, allowing us to compete on equal terms with their other suppliers, he said.

Mauritius was now importing about R48 million of goods from South Africa annually, while exporting about one-tenth of this figure, mainly tea.

Sir Gaetan, who at the last Mauritius elections nearly a year ago represented the far right, took only six of the 72 seats with his Social Democratic Party.

But as Deputy Prime Minister in a four-party coalition he has become the most powerful man in the government.

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth, whose socialist Militant Party was allied before the election to the pro-communist Mauritian Militant Movement of Mr Paul Berenger, is said to have moved to the far right, and to be Sir Gaetan's "political prisoner".

Sir Gaetan has convinced most Mauritians that the country's economic survival and development prospects lie in closer ties with South Africa.

SPLIT IN ALLIANCE REPORTED

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 p 28

[Text]

The split pattern prevalent among political parties in Mauritius is being repeated once again. Less than a year after winning a landslide at the general election, a split has occurred within the Alliance — following predictable lines over the last few years.

This time the split occurred when the Labour Party's executive voted in favour of leaving the Alliance. This was inevitable after the dismissal of Labour leader Sir Sitcam Boolell as Economic Planning and Development Minister.

What this latest split has done is to divert the public's attention from the island's economic difficulties which will probably lead to devaluation, as ordained by the IMF, and a rise in the price of rice. It has also given the opposition Mauritius Militant Movement (MMM) an unexpected boost. When the Alliance was formed just before the elections of last August, its sole aim was to ensure that victory did not go to the MMM.

Any semblance of unity in the fight against Paul Bérenger and his MMM rapidly disappeared soon after the proclamation of the results when Sir Sitcam promptly noted that Labour was responsible for the election success of the Alliance.

When Sir Sitcam was dismissed last February, the government said that this was done in the sole interest of the country. He was not sharing the views of his Cabinet colleagues and was acting as a destabilising element within the government, menacing its unity and even challenging the authority of Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth.

Jugnauth himself was highly critical of Sir Sitcam whom the Prime Minister saw as "an obstacle to the economic progress of the country." Inviting the Labour Party's executive to dissociate itself from their leader and stay within the Alliance, Jugnauth said that it had become clear that the former Economic Planning and Development Minister was not in solidarity with the government and was encouraging

some members of his party's executive to criticise the Alliance, thus adopting the tone and style of the MMM.

Speaking of his dismissal, Sir Sitcam wished good luck to the Prime Minister and his regime and hoped that they would succeed in lowering the prices of food and creating jobs.

He believed that his dismissal was due to two factors. First was his meeting with leaders of the General Workers Federation (GWF). Even members of his own executive were of the opinion that their leader should not have made such a move. They believe the GWF is responsible for the current economic chaos in the country.

But Sir Sitcam said that in those strike-ridden times (1979-80), he was opposed to the action of the GWF while leaders of the Mauritius Socialist Movement (MSM) (the other partner in the Alliance) were supporting the unions when they were also members of the MMM.

The second factor was his strong stand against the Labour Party fusing with the MSM. In fact, the Labour Party's dispute with its MSM partner reached a climax when it was suggested that integration should take place.

Sir Sitcam had the majority of the executive behind him. This majority was itself opposed to an alliance with the MSM in the first place because it would give the Labour Party a back seat role. But the alliance went ahead because the then Labour Party leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, held sway. When he became Governor General last December, Sir Sitcam took over the mantle as Labour Party leader.

It ended years of rivalry between Sir Sitcam and ex-Finance Minister Veeraswamy Ringadoo for the party's leadership. Ringadoo is all for the Alliance and though not an elected MP, could become Attorney-General in the Ministerial reshuffle that is inevitable now

that the Labour Party's executive has voted in favour of leaving the Alliance and confirmed Sir Sitcam as leader.

There is already talk of a Labour/MMM alliance. But Bérenger has said that "Labour should be put to the test" in its new role as an opposition party. But talk of alliances, and their attendant splits which lead to economic chaos, just goes to show that the politicians are only interested in their survival, with not much interest in the well-being of the people ●

CSO: 3400/2004

OPPOSITION MEMBERS BOYCOTT PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 84 p 8

[Text]

PORT LOUIS. — Mauritian Opposition members boycotted parliament in Port Louis on Tuesday as the Finance Minister, Mr Seetanan Lutchmeenaraidoo, announced his budget, imposing a 10 percent surcharge on customs duty.

The new levy, intended to cover an expected shortfall of about R97-million, would not affect the prices of basic commodities such as rice, flour, milk and pulse, Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo told the assembly.

Earlier, Opposition leader, Mr Paul Berenger, said his Mauritian Militant Movement was angry because the local radio and television had turned down the party's request for air time after

the Minister's speech to discuss the budget proposals.

In his budget, Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo proposed total expenditure for the financial year beginning on July 1 of about R463-million, compared with about R498-million in 1983/84.

He said he had decided not to reduce expenditure on health and education, which the Opposition had said would be cut.

The biggest slice in the budget was earmarked for servicing the public debt, with the cost of civil service salaries taking the second largest.

He also announced tax exemptions for trade unions, increases in income tax allowances and a reduction in death duties.

CSO: 3400/2004

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

OPTIMISM OVER FUTURE--PORT LOUIS--Mauritius can expect a considerable improvement in the island's sugar-dominated economy this year, according to the Ministry of Finance. The reason for the expected upturn is that the government's moves to expand Mauritius's economic base are beginning to pay off. Production from the Export Processing Zone, the nucleus of Mauritius's plans to become the Hong Kong of the Indian Ocean, has increased significantly this year. This is has already caused a marked reduction in unemployment, a major problem which caused the downfall of the ruling parties in the last two elections. The ministry also expects tourist figures this year to top the 1979 peak of 128 360 with a commensurate increase in foreign earnings from this source. Inflation is also expected to drop this year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jun 84 p 11M]

CSO: 3400/2004

EFFECTS OF FAMINE IN TETE CITY

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jun 84 p 2

[Excerpt] TETE--THEY have no choice--they have turned beggars. Immediately they hear the deafening sound of the 3 km long Zimbabwean truck convoy approaching the town, old and young line the street begging for food and other essential goods.

This is life in the once beautiful town of Tete, the capital of Tete province in Mozambique.

Though surrounded by shanty townships the town centre is still attractive. Its buildings are unpainted, but neatly kept. The town sits astride both banks of the Zambezi River with beautiful sand beaches and magnificent views--but it has been gripped by hunger and its shops are empty.

Although there are no signs of death from hunger, hundreds of Mozambicans at Tete, Moatize 20 km north and Zobue on the Malawi border spend most of their time waiting for trucks from Zimbabwe in order to beg for food, washing powder, soap, cigarettes, toothpaste, shoes, clothes and other essentials.

The beggars not only include jobless villagers who trek all the way from their villages but also respected civil servants, the town folk, policemen and soldiers, some of the latter heavily armed with automatic rifles and bandoliers, but barefooted.

Others who are too shy to beg offer to exchange Mozambican currency for either Zimbabwean dollars or Malawian kwachas to buy commodities from the truck drivers.

Those at Zobue mostly ask for Malawian currency to buy food across the border at Mwanza inside Malawi.

The truck drivers who use the Nyamapanda-Tete-Zobue route also complain of being harassed by people along the route begging for everything ranging from food to clothes.

The once thriving coal mine at Moatize has long been closed down and hundreds of people are without jobs.

Shortage

Equipment worth millions of dollars used to load coal at a nearby railway station lies scattered around because of a shortage of spare parts and lack of maintenance, according to the local people.

The rusted equipment includes bulldozers, heavy-duty trucks, tractors, cranes and other machinery used in coal mining.

CSO: 3400/2001

BRIEFS

MAPUTO DROUGHT RELIEF--FOOD worth more than R100 000 for starving Mozambicans has been donated to a Durban businessman, Mr Mohammed Ali Ismail, within hours of the story of his campaign to help them appearing in Saturday's Sunrise Edition of The Daily News. By Friday, Mr Ismail and a few of his friends had collected R50 000 worth of food, which was shipped to Mozambique yesterday. "This week we are sending another two containers by ship and at the end of the month another 10," said Mr Ismail. He said he was overwhelmed by the response from people who read about his efforts in Saturday's Sunrise Edition. Now a committee has been formed, consisting of the South African Zakaat Fund, the Muslim Youth Movement, the Islamic Medical Association of South Africa and the Muslim Students' Association to work with Mr Ismail. He has also received offers of clothing from big companies, welfare organisations have offered to help run the operation and businessmen are using their contacts to get more food for the campaign. The Islamic Medical Association of South Africa will send doctors to work among poor people in Mozambique. Later this week, Mr Ismail will lead a four-man tour of the neighbouring country to draw up an inventory of needs. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 84 p 7]

REFUGEES RETURN--MORE than 17 000 people from the Changara district of the north-western Mozambican province of Tete, who had fled to Zimbabwe to escape the drought in the area, have now returned home, the Maputo daily Noticias reported yesterday. Noticias says more than half of Changara district's population of 75 700 had moved to Zimbabwe to escape the famine caused by four consecutive years of drought. Six centres are being set up in the district to distribute emergency relief aid to the famine victims. The relief aid consists food, medicines and agricultural equipment for peasant farmers. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 9 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/2001

DEVELOPMENT PLANS, POLITICAL SYSTEM, APARTHEID CRITICIZED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 26 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Lingering Death"]

[Text]

Representatives of commerce and industry met last week in Windhoek with professional people and a number of civil servants for a symposium on economic development. Some of the messages in the form of papers read were to the point, and of course highlighted, this time through the sane and cool minds of engineers for example, the illnesses besetting this country.

Other papers read were lukewarm, the compilers grovelling in their fear before the Acting Governor, and consequently, the South African Government, which was held up by them as our country's saviour.

Only a mind given to perpetuating the lie which is the cancer eating into the fibre of South West Africa's economic life, or in the alternative a stupid mind, will deny why we are in this position of being a recurring decimal, of going nowhere, of appointing committees and commissions, of dwelling around like drunkards among the tables of a cheaply-organised country bazaar.

We are in this situation because we do not have a government.

Now, if there were a single mind among those men at the Development Conference denying this, he lives in a world as described above - stupidity or a member of that fraternity perpetuating the gross political fraud under which we live.

We have [no] healthy political system; we have a system trying to court the aspirations of the black people by taking from their ranks the tribal chieftains and the political stooges, and through them to form alliances, but we do not have a system which appeals to the people.

Thus, we have an assortment of *apartheid* administrations in the form of 11 ethnic administrations, the South African Government's representative in the form of the

Acting Governor, the South African army which is a government within the many governments - none with any vision other than a hysteria about Moscow with no plan, regional or national on how to develop the country and consequently its people.

The treasury can't afford this circus, and neither can the country carry 51 000 civil servants. The sheer weight alone is enough to smother to death the most viable of countries.

That's the sum total. Add to it that nothing in the form of a natural resource is controlled, properly coordinated, and with no shareholding in the hands of a citizen of the country - no records of export, tonnages mined etc., and the picture of a land in the hands of uncontrolled adventurism is complete.

We can continue with conference after conference. There is no way out of political insanity imposed by the stronger on the weaker.

CSO: 3400/2008

BOTHA OFFERS TO LET OTHERS TAKE OVER COUNTRY

Rot Said Setting In

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jun 84 p 3

[Text]

THE OFFER of the South African Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, to certain Western powers, to "take over" Namibia, proved the degree of "decadence" in the government of the National Party in SA, the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, has said.

In a statement, Mr Becker said these actions of Mr Botha showed he had no "national pride and patriotism."

"One could not think of past Prime Ministers of SA such as Smuts, Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd ever acting in such a manner.

"It is, therefore, clear that the cry of self-determination rights the Bothas want is a "hollow sound" because not one

political party in SWA was consulted prior to Mr Botha's offer of their country to the Western market", Mr Becker said.

He wondered who was making decisions in Namibia and suggested Washington was using Mr PW and Mr Pik Botha as "messengers".

"The whites of South West have a message to the Bothas: We will not allow any foreign power to make decisions for us — neither the Western powers nor the United Nations.

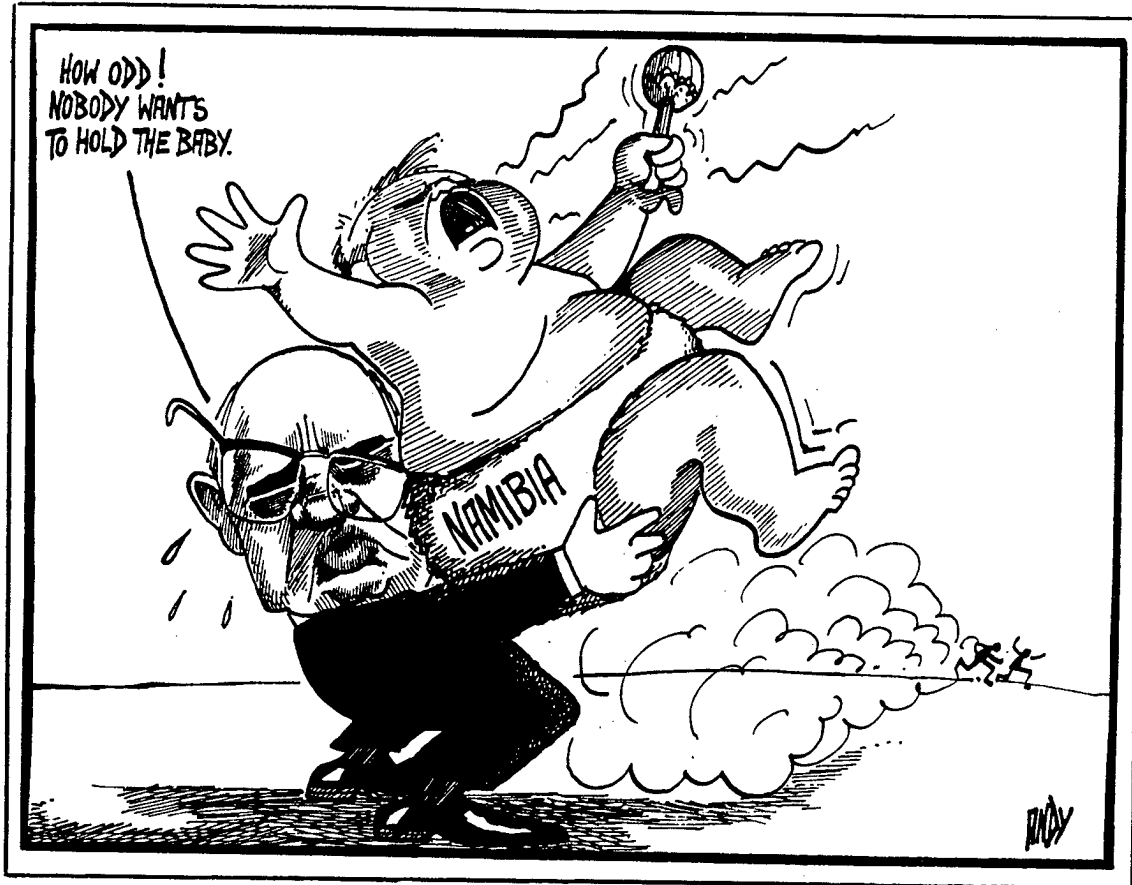
"If we are going to be auctioned off then we claim our parliamentary representation so we can state our case to the whites of SA.

"It is high time the South Africans realised the astronomical consequences of the Botha Administration. Before that, our finances were on a sound footing," Mr Becker said.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jun 84 p 8

[Text]



CSO: 3400/2008

BUDGET FEATURES TAX INCREASES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jun 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by Peter Kenny]

[Text]

FROM JULY 1 GENERAL SALES TAX is to increase from seven to nine percent and from the middle of July the Department of Finance will have control over the spending of second-tier governments.

The hike in GST was announced by the Administrator General at the reading of his Budget speech in the Turnhalle yesterday.

At a media conference this morning at the same venue, Dr Van Niekerk announced the thorny issue of the control over the spending of second-tier Authorities would be brought under Central Government control.

Dr Van Niekerk was asked to clarify the figure of R658m that South African Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, said this country's costs SA each year.

The AG was unable to give a rand-for-rand breakdown of Mr Botha's figure.

He said if one took the R318m direct aid this country receives from SA plus the R98m SA says Namibia owes for the run-

ning of the SA Transport Services, plus a figure of about R100m for customs and excise which SA "gave" to Namibia, plus the surety that SA stands for loans to Namibia, one arrived at a figure near to that used by Mr PW Botha.

Earlier the Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, had mentioned a figure of about R50m which came in virtual gift form from customs and excise.

But there has never been an accurate study done of what is really due Namibia, an export-orientated country, from customs and excise.

Dr Van Niekerk, who began by trying to answer questions in a forthright manner, clearly began to tire after about an hour.

He began to engage in his old tactic of repartee, refusing to answer a question on the possibility of the Government raising

funds from gambling as is done in SA's other neighbouring states.

He dismissed the question by muttering under his breath:

"I was not impressed with money received from gambling in the past."

On criticism from CDM on the tax hike on diamond mining, Dr Van Niekerk said:

"I am not particularly worried about the situation in diamond mining in the country at present.

On criticism in the past that the diamond industry does not pay its fair due because of such practices as transfer-pricing, Dr Van Niekerk said:

"I have nothing in writing to say that the diamond industry does not pay its due."

If anyone had any allegations about the diamond industry, he would be glad to receive them, Dr Van Niekerk said.

The highlights of the Budget are:

- GST up from 7% to 9%;

- Diamond tax up from 50% to 55%;

- No increase in personal income tax;

- Non-residents tax up from 12,5% to 15%;

- No change in stamp duties;

- All loan levies to be paid this year;

A greater shift to capital expenditure from current expenditure; and

- Direct aid from SA increased from R240m to R318m.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL WARNED ON MPC BILL OF RIGHTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Fundamental Rights"]

[Text]

The Administrator General, who is the highest ruling authority in this land, should take heed of the Bill of Rights which was drawn up earlier this year by the Multiparty Conference.

That Bill forbids the common southern African practice of detention without trial.

Swanu, a party in the MPC, this week rightly pointed out under Article 2 of the Bill, no person shall be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention, or be detained for an indefinite period of time without a proper trial.

Of the 37 people taken into detention in a Police swoop on a braaivleis last weekend, 34 have appeared in Court and are to be charged.

But they still suffered the horrific experience of arbitrary solitary confinement.

It appears some of the authorities were not happy about the "timing" of the arrests, hence maybe the hasty and stealthy night-time appearance in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court.

If the rulers of Namibia are to learn one lesson from African history, it is that new rulers in independent countries have not tended to repeal repressive legislation.

It has so often turned upon those who instituted the very legislation.

The Bill of Rights has been made. Don't wait for some evasive Parliament to pass it.

Apply it now. Otherwise it will join the perennial ebb of wishful thinking.

The application of fundamental human rights may, for some, be a painful business.

But it is less painful than an oppressive system and the consequences which such a system reap.

DIE REPUBLIKEIN REPORTING RAPPED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 26 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Blou-Bollie"]

[Text]

One of the country's more bogus institutions, called *Die Republikein*, is, and one thanks the heavens for that, not taken seriously in this country. In fact, that institution, also called a newspaper in the absence of a proper definition for it, is taken for what it is - a spurious, meaningless effort at reporting.

If you take the headlines, and reports of that paper over the past six years, you feel unspeakable embarrassment. It is the squeaking voice of something artificially held together, by means of the power dictates from down south.

That aside. Its circulation claims are to put it mildly, based not on true sales but give-aways paid for by some unidentified source or sources. We challenge that paper to take us to court, so that we can show up the system to commerce of how it is composed, administered and executed. Some instances have other labels for it. They call such circulation systems fraudulent.

Its news coverage is an effort at grappling with matters not understood, and then pouring out not a news story, but a feeble effort at biting comment.

Yes, that institution is a part of the curses burdening our country.

CSO: 3400/2008

BRIEFS

GERMAN NOW OFFICIAL LANGUAGE--FROM TODAY German is a third official language for the white ethnic group, the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk has announced. The AG made the announcement this morning at the opening of the White Legislative Assembly. Dr Van Niekerk said he was making this announcement in terms of Proclamation AG 8 which makes provision for a multi-ethnic second-tier governmental system. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/2008

ASSOCIATION WANTS NEWSPAPER PRICES INCREASED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 8 June 84 p 3

[Text] THERE is need for a substantial increase in the cover price of newspapers and advertisement rates, the Newspapers Proprietors' Association of Nigeria (NPAN) has announced.

In a communique issued at the end of its special annual general meeting at Ibadan, the association said the increase had become necessary in view of the rising costs of materials and distribution as well as need to provide satisfactory service to readers at uniform cost throughout the country.

The association implored the federal military government to ensure approval of special allocation of foreign exchange to enable the industry to purchase materials, especially newsprint, films and plates required to meet its obligations to the nation.

It also enjoined the FMG to complete and commission the Itu Newsprint Mill to provide both the technology and the material for cheaper and faster production.

It reiterated its support for the FMG and pledged to uphold the truth always in all its activities in respect of information, education and entertainment of the populace.

On Decree No. 4 (Protection of Public Officers Against False Accusation), the NPAN argued that laws already existing protect all persons, whether public or private and called on the government to apply the decree with consideration in the very clear knowledge that the one sure link of information between the governors and the governed is the media.

Any attempt to frustrate the flow of information from the people to the governors could be counter-productive, it warned.

The association felt that the current undefined situation regarding duty payable on raw materials used by the print media was confusing and needed clarification by the FMG.

'THINK TANK' SET UP TO DEVELOP ENERGY POLICY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 June 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] THE Federal Military Government is now set to develop a comprehensive and integrated energy policy for the country.

To this end, a 24-man committee has been assigned to work out guidelines that would serve as basis for the formulation of the policy.

Dubbed the "Brain-storm Think Tank Team", the body is made up of experts on energy matters drawn from various institutions of higher learning and professional energy organisations.

Addressing the men in Lagos yesterday, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon said the Federal Government believed that academicians and intellectuals had a special place where they could contribute towards government programmes.

He noted that the question of formulating a comprehensive and integrated energy policy had remained essentially at the "talking stage" for about two decades without positive and purposeful step forward.

Although the committee was not given specific terms of reference, Brigadier Idiagbon told them that government expected the exercise to launch Nigeria into "The 20th Century Energy Club" in view of their experience as eminent scientists.

The inaugural address was delivered on behalf of the Chief of Staff by Group Captain Ita David Ikpeme.

The Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Professor Tam David-West, who also addressed the energy experts, assured the committee of adequate government funding despite the economic recession.

Five of the committee members were not at yesterday's ceremony.

Those present included Dr. C.I. Ezekwe, Dr. A.O. Odukwe, Professor B.J. Olufeagba, Dr. A.O. Bamiro, Mr. Akin Adebari, Professor A. Maduemezia and Professor I.O. Oladapo.

Others were Professor C.A. Onwumechili, Professor S.E. Okoye, Professor D.E. Ajakaiye, Professor E.U. Emoron, Professor Adegoke, Professor Frank Ndili, Professor Oluwole, Dr. G.A. Adebiyi, Mr. R.A. Salau and Dr. T.I.O. Obiaga.

Those absent were Dr. Toks Oshinowo, Dr. C.I. Ezekwe, Dr. A.O. Odukwe, Dr. G.C. Madueme and Dr. J.O. Asalor.

CSO: 3400/1069

NIGERIA

FIVE IN COURT FOR THEFT OF OIL WORTH SOME 52 MILLION NAIRA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 June 84 pp 1, 24

[Text] FIVE persons were on Wednesday arraigned before a Port Harcourt High Court presided over by the Rivers Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Donald Graham-Douglas, for allegedly attempting to lift crude oil valued at ₦52.6 million.

The state's deputy director of public prosecutions, Mr. Ibinabo Inkotariah, gave the names of the accused persons as Williams Ajebon and Donald Amadi who are businessmen resident in Lagos, Moses Odubiyi of NNPC, Frank Chizea and Raphael Essien of Shell Nigeria Ltd.

Testifying in the case, a general manager of Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, Mr. Odoliyi Lolomari, said that the illegal attempt to sell over two million barrels of the crude oil was planned by Shell London with some linksmen in Shell Nigeria, the NNPC and the department of Customs and Excise.

He said that the act would have been committed between January and April 1981 when an unauthorised customer known as Atlas Oil Company arrived the Bonny oil terminal before he was alerted about the illegal oil deal.

Mr. Lolomari further said that he had to report the incident to the National Security Organisation which swung into action and foiled the attempt, adding that he had set up a panel to investigate the brain behind the deal.

He added that panel's report revealed that Shell Nigeria was heavily involved in the ill-fated oil transaction.

Testifying earlier, a clerk with the Shell Petroleum Lagos, Mr. Nurudeen Dada, said that one of the accused, Chizea gave him two letters with NNPC letter headings to register on April 9, 1981 and that Chizea took back the original copies after he had photocopied and registered them.

He further said that the secretary to Chizea at about 2.p.m. on the same day brought two other letters to him for registration and that he discovered they were replies to the earlier letters.

Mr. Justice Graham-Douglas adjourned the case to June 9 to enable the counsel for defence study the report by the Lolomari panel which was tendered in court.

NEW NIGERIAN, DAILY TIMES GET NEW EDITORS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 10 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] THE Federal Military Government last Thursday night announced a reorganisation of its four media organisations in which it appointed new editors for the New Nigerian and Daily Times.

The two other media organisations are Nigeria Television Authority (N.T.A.), which has nine new directors and Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) with seven new governing board members.

The New Nigerian Newspapers Limited (NNN) has six new directors and Daily Times of Nigeria Limited also with six new members of its governing board.

NTA: Alhaji Babatunde Jose is the chairman of the NTA for the second time. He had served in the same capacity at the NTA some years ago.

He was formerly chairman and managing director of the Daily Times Nigeria Limited.

Other members of the Board of the NTA are:

Mrs. Ifeyinwa Nzeakor, representing women organisations,,

Professor Justin Iseayo,

Dr. M. K. Galadanci,

Mr. Martin Oworen,

Engineer O. Oyeleye,

Professor E. J. Allagoa,

Dr. Rufai Sule and

Mrs. F. Y. Emmanuel, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information, Youth, Social Development and Culture.

Mr. Vincent Maduka remains as Director General of the organisation.

FRCN: The Governing Board of FRCN is headed by Malam Yahaya Abubakar.

Members:

Mrs. Therest Bowyer,

Alhaji Ali Galadanci,

Alhaji Salisu Abdullahi,

Mr. M. Anibaba,

Mr. Cyprian Ekwensi, a Novelist,

Dr. Ola Balogun, a well known film producer.

Mr. George Bako remains as Director General.

New Nigerian: In the case of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Professor Tekena Tamuno, former Vice Chancellor of the University of Ibadan is the chairman of the new governing board. Professor Tamuno is a scholar and historian.

Members are:

Alhaji Uthman Mairiga, former Editor of Gaskiya Tafi Kwabo,

Ambassador Tayo Ogunsilire,

Mr. S. S. Waniko,

Dr. Shehu Umar Abdullahi and

Mr. Tanko Kokwain who is appointed new Managing Director. He replaces Alhaji Othman Tukur.

Daily Times: Members of the new governing board of the Daily Times Nigeria Limited are Alhaji Abdu Muktar (chairman),

Professor S. Ajano,

Alhaji Jibril Ahmed,

Dr. Ime Ebong,

Mr. Olayinka Lijadu and Permanent Secretary Ministry of Information, Youth, Sports, Social Development and culture.

Retirements: Retired in the re-organisation exercise at the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited were Mr. Emmanuel Jaja Adagogo,

Bethel Njoku, Deputy Chief Executive (Administration).

Chief Olu Fadairo, former General Manager (Publications Division).

Mr. Toni Ibazebo, for Deputy Chief Executive (Technical Services),

Mr. Martin Iroabuchi, former Editor of Daily Times,

Mr. Supo Ibinkunle, former Editor of Lagos Weekend and

Mr. Wazee Ajibola, former Editor of the Sporting Record.

In the New Nigerian Newspapers, Mr Clem Baiye, formerly General Manager of the organisation's Southern Zone and Mr. E. O. Adeyemi former General Manager, Commercial Services were retired.

Appointments: The Federal Military Government also made the following new appointments announced simultaneously with the re-organisation:

Mr. Segun Osoba, former Managing Director of the Sketch, now becomes Managing Director of Daily Times Nigeria Limited.

Malam Farouk Mohammed, former Deputy Editor of Daily Times becomes Editor of Daily Times.

Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, former General Manager of Times London Office becomes Deputy Chief Executive (Admin).

Tony Momoh is now General Manager Times Publications Division. The latter was redeployed to the Times Manpower and Development Unit from the Editorial chair of the Daily Times.

Mr. Bisi Fabusoye is appointed Deputy Chief Executive (Finance) while Mr. Achike Chuks Okafor and Mr. Felix Audu are Editor, Sunday Times and General Manager, Times London Office respectively.

Appointments made at New Nigerian Newspapers are Malam Bukar Zarma, Editor New Nigerian succeeding Mr. Dan Agbese to be re-assigned and Babatunde Ahmed, Editor Sunday New Nigerian.

CSO: 3400/2011

FORMER RIVERS STATE GOVERNOR JAILED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 84 p 1

[Text]

THE Enugu zone of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property, sitting in Enugu, on Friday sentenced the former Rivers Governor, Melford Okilo, to prison term of 21 calendar years on each of the four-count charge of maintaining and operating two foreign bank accounts while in office.

The sentences are to run concurrently.

Delivering the one-hour judgment, the chairman of the tribunal, Air Commodore Muktar Mohammed, said that due consideration had been given to the plea for leniency by the defence counsel, saying that 21 years was the minimum allowed by decree number three of 1984.

He, however, said that in meting out punishment to the convict, the pulse of the society must be taken into consideration.

Air Commodore Mohammed declared: "We take a serious view that public officers, who swore to defend the constitution, should not have taken the document for a mere paper tiger," because there was need to deter "like-minded people who after being raised from the grassroots to a position of eminence, treat their position of trust and oath of office with wreckless abandon".

Reviewing the submissions of both the defence and the prosecution, Air Commodore Mohammed said that the tribunal agreed that evidence before it did not disclose the convict's enrichment or transfer of money from the country in respect of his London or U.S. account, saying: "We refrain from making any order for forfeiture of this money." (NAN).

CSO: 3400/2011

METEOROLOGICAL DATA STATION TO BE SET UP IN NORTH

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jun 84 p 16

[Article by Omoghene Onojake]

[Text] A METEOROLOGICAL data station is to be set up in the North to collate information and give advice to farmers about their crops.

The project would be jointly set up by the Federal Ministry of Aviation and Federal Department of Agriculture, Zonal Meteorological Inspector of the Ministry of Aviation in Jos, Mr. P. A. Ekure, told the New Nigerian in Jos.

He said farmers would be given expert advice on when and how to grow their crops to ensure higher crop yields. He said absence of a data station now had led many farmers to plant their crops wrongly.

The zonal meteorological station in Jos covers Plateau, Benue and Gongola states. It supplies agro-meteorological, synoptic (international) climatological and rainfall data "purely on technical grounds" at present, Mr. Ekure revealed.

He, however, stated that the proposed data station would come into being without delay if the Federal Government could finance the project and recruit the right calibre of staff as well as providing the necessary equipment for operation.

The meteorological station in Jos has records of monthly rainfall guage for the past 50 years.

Mr. Ekure said contrary to expectations, rains had been recorded in January and December in Jos since 1961.

The rainfall in January 1961 measured 8.6 millimetres, while that of December 1972 measured 9.8 millimetres. Rain had also fallen in Jos in January 1972, 1976 and December, 1975.

CSO: 3400/1069

TWO BILLION NAIRA COMMITTED TO AJAOKUTA STEEL ROLLING MILL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jun 84 pp 1, 13

[Text] ABOUT 2.02 billion Naira has been committed in the steel rolling mill complex at Ajaokuta, the acting general manager of the company, Alhaji Ibrahim Atta, said in Ajaokuta on Saturday.

Addressing newsmen in his office, Alhaji Ibrahim said that 800 million Naira was spent on the supply and erection of equipment, 648 million Naira on civil works and 570 million Naira on housing programmes and infrastructure.

According to the acting general manager, work in the complex was still going on and the contracts on civil works were being re-negotiated.

"The contractors are complaining of increases in the cost of labour and materials," Alhaji Ibrahim said.

On production, he said that the wire rod section of the mill had produced 9,000 tonnes of assorted wire since it began production in March recording a sale of 10.5 million Naira and that the light section mill commissioned earlier was still idle due to shortage of raw materials.

He said that the Federal Government had issued the mill with adequate import licence for the importation of billets with adequate import licence for the importation of billets following the failure of the Aladja Steel Company to meet its demand for billets, adding "we now have stock to last us for the next two months.

The company he said, planned to invite tenders for distributorship of its products as soon as plans were completed and that the company had received demands for its products from other countries.

The manager said that 300 members of the company had been dismissed for absenteeism while another 266 had their appointments terminated for possessing false credentials.

He said that five other members of staff had been issued with letters of commendation while one person was being prosecuted for tampering with the company's 24,000 Naira.

CSO: 3400/2011

UNTAPPED GOLD RESERVES IN NIGER STATE NOTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jun 84 p 16

[Article by Yusuf Ozi Osman]

[Text]

NIGER State has gold reserves waiting to be tapped, Governor David Mark, said in Kano last Friday.

He said at the launching of the Niger State Development Fund that for some strange reasons the gold reserves had not been tapped because "someone decided that gold mining was no longer a profitable venture."

The governor said the situation "beats my imagination the more when I know that the economy of certain countries depended on gold minning," he said.

He said when we cried daily of lack of raw materials which had forced many factories to close down, a state which was so naturally blessed with all the potentials to provide these raw materials was neglected.

He said one of the natural blessings of the state was the development of Baro Port, adding that the need to develop these raw materials needed no emphasis.

Governor Mark suggested that all the states in the North should contribute towards Baro Port.

He wondered why Niger State was so backward in industrial development in spite of these potentials for the continuous pro-

duction and supply of essential raw materials.

He said the government of Niger State was prompted into launching the fund because it was convinced that the state was endowed with vast potentials for viable agro-based and related industries.

The economy the state, he said, was based mainly on food crop production, adding that grains such as guineacorn, millet, maize and rice were grown in large quantities.

He said with the increase in population, it was impossible for our peasant farmers to provide all our needs without going mechanised and that it was difficult to mechanise without providing the pre-requisites and functional education for the local farmers who constituted over 80 per cent of our population.

His Kano State counterpart, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, who launched the fund, donated 20,000 Naira on behalf of the state government. The total amount collected was over 150,000 Naira.

DISPOSING OF 100 TONS OF RICE CREATES 'DILEMMA' FOR FARM

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Emma Udoka]

[Text] As the controversy over importation of rice rages on, the Udubo Green Farm at Azare in Bauchi State, is in a dilemma over how to dispose of 100 tonnes of "good quality" rice it harvested since last year.

The company that used to buy rice from the farm and mill it for sale--Riceco, at Jos. Plateau State--closed down about five years ago.

The Chairman of Udubo Green Farm Limited, Alhaji Ibrahim Mohammed, told the Sunday New Nigerian that the absence of another rice mill in the area has rendered the huge rice yield from the 3,000 acre farm "virtually useless."

The Nigerian Grains Board in Bauchi, that used to buy unmilled rice from the farm and sell it to farmers as seedlings has, instead, adopted "strange measures" that have further deflected the farm's efforts to sell its rice harvest.

According to Alhaji Ibrahim, the Grains Board is now insisting that the farm should transport the 100 tonnes of rice from Azare to the Board's depot in Bauchi--a distance of about 100 kilometres--at the farm's own expense.

As if this was not enough disincentive, the Board has refused to underwrite any risk during the transportation of the commodity to its depot.

Worse still for the farm, the Board says it has "no cash at hand" to buy the quantity of rice the farm wants to sell.

"That is why our 100 tonnes of rice are still crying for a buyer for nearly one year now," Alhaji Ibrahim said.

Alhaji Ibrahim assessed the prices offered by the Grains Board to local rice farmers and declared the prices "very poor."

"When we consider the cost of labour, machinery and chemicals, the prices offered by the Grains Board are a loss to us," he said.

Alhaji Ibrahim expressed gratitude to government for making agricultural loans and other inputs available to the farm.

He however urged government to provide boreholes and irrigation schemes for farmers [word indistinct] especially in the northern states--to ensure supplementary water supply as well as engage farmers throughout the year.

He warned that government-owned agro-based ventures like the River Basins, grain, meat, cotton, et cetera, production boards, would continue to run at a loss "because nobody is held responsible for the success or failure of these institutions."

Giving adequate incentives to ordinary farmers would yield better results because they would know that if they failed, they would be the losers, he advised.

CSO: 3400/2011

BRIEFS

'GHOST' WORKERS IN ONDO--A TOTAL of 213 "ghost" workers were in five ministries in Ondo State after a screening exercise conducted by the government, the head of service, Mr. Joseph Abegunde, said in Akure recently. He told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that after the exercise, the government was able to save 7,777 Naira from monthly salaries. He said that the Ministry of Works and Transport had 108 of the "ghost" Workers: Agriculture and Rural Development, 76: Lands and Housing, 18: Finance and Economic Planning, 6: and Education, 5. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 May 84 p 6]

TIV WEEKLY NEWSPAPER SOON--A TIV weekly newspaper will soon begin publication, Chief Godwin Daboh has said. Exchanging views with Governor Atom Kpera of Benue State recently Chief Daboh, said that the first edition would be printed by Grafic Newspapers in Lagos while the Concord Group of Newspapers would print subsequent editions. Chief Daboh told the governor that he was embarking on the project to develop the Tiv language, adding that the paper would not serve any political interest. He disclosed that plans were on to publish Idoma and Igala editions. Replying, Governor Kpera restated the governments commitment to help genuine businessmen develop industries in the state. He emphasised the need for self-help projects in the state, adding that the era of free everything from government was over. The governor urged the people of the state to face reality saying "we should all join hands together and develop the state." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 May 84 p 6]

POLICE ARMS, QUALIFICATIONS--THE Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Etim Inyang, in Enugu said that "Mark 4" rifles currently used by the police would soon be phased out. Answering reporters' questions during a visit to the Military Governor of Anambra, Mr. Inyang said that the rifles would be replaced with the ones that had a wider scope of achievement. Mr Inyang also said that all policemen had been given a three-year deadline to obtain a minimum qualification of General Certificate of Education, ordinary level in at least four subjects or be dismissed. [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 7 Jun 84 p 8]

INCREASED COTTON PRICE--NIGERIAN Cotton Board (NCB) has announced an increase in the producer price of cotton from 560 Naira to 700 Naira per tonne for the 1984/85 season. The General Manager of the board, Alhaji Abubakar Tunau, said in Funtua over the weekend that the distribution of over 20,000 tonnes of cotton seed for planting would soon be completed. Alhaji Abubakar urged cotton farmers to take advantage of the new price to increase production. He gave the assurance that the board would continue to make insecticides available to farmers to protect their crops against insects. Producer prices for kenaf, paddy rice, mill rice, maize, wheat, millet, beans and guineacorn have been announced as follows:- kenaf-431.00 Naira per tonne; paddy rice-500.00 Naira per tonne; mill rice-596.00 Naira per tonne; beans-600.00 Naira per tonne; millet-360.00 Naira per tonne; guineacorn-360.00 Naira per tonne and cotton-700.00 Naira per tonne. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jun 84 p 16]

CSO: 3400/2011

SADF INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICAL POLICING OPPOSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] IT would be tragic to involve members of the defence force in police activities with political connotations, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) said yesterday.

He was speaking during debate on the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill which, among numerous technical adjustments, sets out the police activities which the Defence Force may perform.

Mr Myburgh said that in terms of The Bill, the SADF would in future be more restricted in carrying out police duties.

It was imperative that the SADF and especially conscripted troops should not have to perform duties such as checking passes or travel documents of Blacks, Mr Myburgh said, adding that it appeared from The Bill that such duties would be excluded from SADF activities.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Proposing the second reading of The Bill earlier, General Malan said it had become necessary to thoroughly review the Defence Act as a result of certain anomalies and omissions that inhibited its practical implementation.

The Bill provides, among other matters, for regulations governing the discharge of members of the SADF, the functioning of the Religious Objections Board, regulations governing the mobilisation by the Minister or the State President of the Citizen Force reserve and commandos and for credit in respect of time spent recovering from injuries sustained in the performance of SADF duties.

Mr Myburgh said the PFP would support all aspects of The Bill.

CSO: 3400/2010

ECONOMIC FUTURE LINKED TO REDUCING TERRITORIAL HEGEMONY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 84 p 31

[Article by Ron Schurink: "A Pity Afrikaners Took So Long to Reach National Fulfilment"]

[Text]

ALL the inhabitants of South Africa should be sorry that the Afrikaners did not achieve national self-fulfilment long before 1961.

If they had, they would have achieved it in a far less hostile internal and external environment, been less intent on securing a hard-won position, and been able to focus more clearly on another important socio-political development in the Western world.

An Afrikanerdom more secure in the 50s would have paid much more attention to the planning and founding of the European Economic Community.

Flaw

It is possible that, by today, we would have been far advanced along a similar road of reconciliation and rationalisation — the Afrikaners seeking to secure their position much less by strength of arms than by summoning the blacks to a common economic effort.

Today we do have a common economic effort with the blacks, but only latterly in the relatively minor way represented by the Development Bank and the regional economic development bodies, has it in any way been exemplified institutionally.

There is a serious flaw in

our institutions, our attitudes and our vision which — unless we repair it — will do us all serious damage.

Whites see the potential political threat which blacks pose before they see the economic potential of everyone working together; and, not surprisingly, blacks see whites' greater economic well-being as resting on political power rather than anything else and make the achievement of similar political power their own primary goal.

It's all so tragically mistaken, and could cost us dearly not only in bloody conflict, but also in lost development opportunities.

Change

In a speech to the international congress of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators which was held in the Kruger Park last month, the chief investment officer of one of America's biggest banks, Mr Peter Vermilye, said: "We are witnessing the beginning of an era in which global cash flows will dwarf movements of capital within an economy — even an economy as large as that of the US.

"... as a manager of other people's money, I have the responsibility of identifying those characteristics

of communities that seem to feed success; to look for stability and stand clear of anarchy, to value demanding educational systems, to hold in esteem central banks that do not pander to political whim.

"There is an old adage in economics that dictates that change is driven by what happens at the margin — not by what happens at the core.

Challenge

"What counts is what is happening at the cutting edge — where new conditions are confronted for the first time. Inexorably, a global investment strategy will push toward the periphery — toward the emerging-country economies where the growth rate is the greatest and the productivity of capital the highest."

If we are not conscious of the challenge to all of us, both black and white, that lies in those words, then we are sadly in need of education.

South Africa is, indeed "at the cutting edge — where new conditions are confronted for the first time".

And the people who move capital to where it can be the most effective want to see us exercising excellence in the management of our affairs.

Proviso

The mineral wealth below South Africa's soil, entrepreneurial and managerial resources already present in our population (and their affinity to those of the West in general), and developing manpower and markets mean we can easily have an economy to

match that of Britain in a matter of a generation or two.

But we have to make it clear to the West that, subject only to the proviso that no group loses or fails to obtain its rightful national status, the achievement of such an economy is our basic aim.

Bent either on maintaining national status (if we are white), or on overthrowing the status quo to acquire our own desired national status (if we are black), we hardly give that impression to the outside world at the moment.

Foreign investors don't like to put their money here for longer than a few years.

Easier

Raising the flag of the Economic Community of South Africa to fly beside those of its single white and several black member states (initially the four independent national states) would be a declaration of new intention.

It would also re-focus our own thinking on the prime importance of raising living standards, and make it easier for whites to see that balanced management of the effort demands judicious sacrifice of a large part of their present territorial hegemony.

The success of the economic community could be a condition for reducing that hegemony.

There are so many plusses for South Africa in economic supra-nationalism that we should start moving towards it as quickly as possible.

If this had been the message that Mr P W Botha took to Europe, he could have been certain of much greater confusion among our enemies and warmth among our friends.

CP STAND ON DEFENSE RAPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 84 p 4

[Text]

THE Conservative Party had "the most shortsighted attitude possible" towards matters of defence because they regarded it as a "horror" that Coloureds and Indians would soon also be responsible for defence, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said.

Commenting during the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill on a speech made earlier by Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) Mr Raw said South Africa could be proud of the Indians and Coloureds serving in the Defence Force.

"And I would like to see even more Coloureds, Indians and Blacks participating in the defence of the country," Mr Raw said.

In contrast, however, the CP regarded it as a "horror" that other race groups would soon be co-responsible with Whites for matters of defence. Mr Hoon, he said, had spoken

"in weeping tones" of how the Bill was the last which would be passed by a Whites-only Parliament.

"This (CP view) must be the most shortsighted attitude to our defence that one can possibly take."

Asked by Mr Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) whether he knew that the leader of the Labour Party, Reverend Allan Hendrickse, was opposed to Coloured people serving in the Defence Force, Mr Raw said this question represented the "typical closed-mind approach" of the CP.

Mr Raw said he was aware of the statements made by the Labour Party and by the CP and like-minded bodies such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and by the PFP.

But, he said, these statements did not exclude the CP and PFP from participating in defence matters.

CSO: 3400/2010

SAP CLAMP ON NEWS DEPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text]

LEGAL experts reacted with dismay yesterday to a decision by the South African Police to block publication of news of an alleged security detention by invoking the Protection of Information Act.

In a telex reply on Monday night to a Rand Daily Mail request for confirmation of the detention, the Police Directorate of Public Relations said no information in respect of the inquiry could be published.

The Act provides for a fine of R10 000 or 10 years in jail or both if the law is contravened.

This is believed to be the first time Section Four of the Protection of Information Act, which replaced the Official Secrets Act in 1982, has been used for this purpose.

In 1982 there was an outcry over the refusal by the police to permit publication of the names of six detainees. That information, however, was blocked in terms of the Police Act.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on civil rights, said last night the use of the Protection of Information Act was a "very extreme use of this measure" and a "further broad incursion into the

freedom of the Press".

The SAP telex to the Mail, which was confirmed by telephone yesterday, said: "In respect of the inquiry we wish to draw your attention to the provisions of Section Four of the Protection of Information Act.

"No information in respect of this inquiry may therefore be published until further notice."

Section Four of the Act says: "Any person who has in his possession or under his control or at his disposal ... any document, article or information ... which he knows or reasonably should know ... relates to ... a security matter or the prevention or combating of terrorism ... and who publishes such information for any purpose which is prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic ... shall be guilty of an offence."

During the debate in Parliament over the Protection of Information Act Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, said police could prevent or at least delay reporting on people detained in connection with terrorism.

While the Police Act has a similar provision, experts believe this is a far tougher Act with far greater penalties.

ALLIANCE OF UNIONS FORMED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Jun 84 p 3

[Text]

THE NEWLY-FORMED alliance of seven unregistered and independent black trade unions has committed itself to jointly campaigning and fighting for workers' rights.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the co-ordinator of the alliance, Mr P Nefolovhodwe, said the unity of black workers was paramount in all efforts directed at the eradication of all forms of oppression, exploitation and discrimination.

Mr Nefolovhodwe said that the seven unions, which are Black Consciousness-orientated, have pledged themselves to achieve co-operation in solving mutual problems of political, economic, social or humanitarian character.

"We shall also align ourselves with any other union or organisation that has the same views as we have," he added.

Referring to the present unity talks by major trade unions, he said these have not invited them. However they would first have to study their standpoint and terms of reference.

Regarding affiliation to other union federations, he said that apparently some federations were "perturbed by the formation of the alliance" and what it would achieve.

However he said, the alliance would not seek any confrontation with any trade union, but would always challenge the workers' liberation struggle where it was encroached.

The workers have to be totally involved in the trade union movement or political parties because it was they who would bring about change in this country, he said.

The alliance was Black Consciousness in outlook because it did not differentiate between unionists and the community. The liberation struggle faced them in the same way. The community's problems were the same everywhere, whether at work or elsewhere.

The unions forming the alliance are: African Allied Workers' Union, Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union, Insurance Assurance Workers' Union, Amalgamated Workers' Union, Black Electronic and Electrical Workers' Union, Black General Workers' Union and National Union of Workers of SA.

CSO: 3400/2010

ZULU KING CALLS FOR UNITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Jun 84 p 7

[Text]

THE Zulu people are more divided today than ever, King Zwelithini said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi this week.

Welcoming Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister of Lebowa to KwaZulu, King Zwelithini said: "Looking at our fatherland as it stands today, I find that our people are more divided than ever.

"The seeds of such division are deliberately sown by the whites," he said.

"The whites of the country are composed of a number of different nationalities. These whites are not forgetful of the fact that they acquired this land from our forefathers by force of arms. For that reason they found it expedient to unite and form a government of national unity for themselves to the exclusion of all blacks.

The king said a time when blacks began to "see things eye to eye" had come with the formation of the African National Congress in 1912 which had done much to unite the blacks.

He said the whites realised that the type of unity brought about by the ANC spelt danger, but, what the ANC had done to stop our discrimination between the different races in the country was praiseworthy.

Communists

"It was, therefore, a misfortune when the ANC was ultimately infiltrated by communists, which resulted in attempts to overthrow the existing white state by force. It is common knowledge that these attempts resulted in charges of treason, banings, deportations and the banning of congress itself," the King said.

King Zwelithini said the South African Black Alliance still offered hope that a better future would yet be secured for them.

'ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF AZANIA' PROPOSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jun 84 p 6

[Article by Ron Schurink]

[Text] This article is by Ron Schurink, who was a senior member of the SABC economics desk for 12 years. He resigned this year over an article published in a Johannesburg morning newspaper which the SABC said he should not have submitted without its permission. He is joining a public relations consultancy.

June is here again, and with it black plans to commemorate June 1976 and white — and black — apprehension over the confrontation that those plans might lead to. Even before the month began, the offices and homes of members of the Azanian People's Organisation were searched by the security police. Rumours abound...

It's a familiar situation, and it will remain so each year until the potential power of both blacks and whites is brought into balance in a rationalised set-up in South Africa.

If considerable change is not *planned*, the inevitably rising power of blacks will achieve its own accommodation through confrontation, probably violent confrontation. And it's quite apparent and generally conceded that since the new constitution ignores the aspirations of blacks living within white South Africa's boundaries, it doesn't come anywhere near being the sort of change that is required.

The tens of thousands of whites who are involved in the education and training of blacks, and in serving them in other ways, are an eloquent testimony that whites know what is their duty in the modern world towards those who, willy-nilly, are inhabitants of the same territory. But, except to the minimal degree represented by the independent and self-governing national states, they fail to transplant that duty into the political

arena because it appears that then their own status, security and wellbeing will be downgraded.

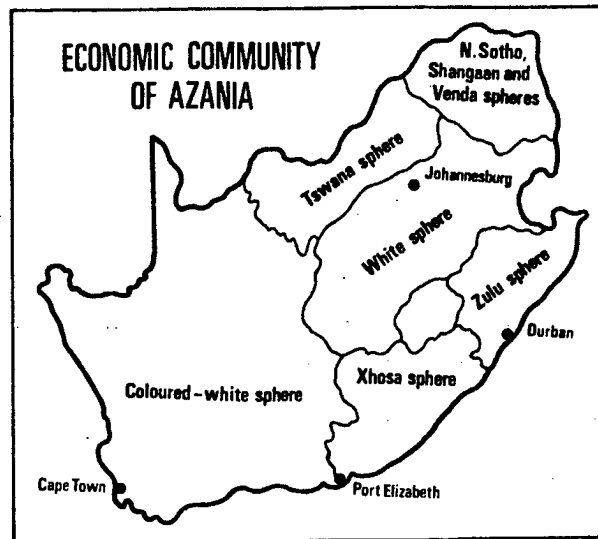
We need to find a new system for the country which will give the lie to that feeling. And also therefore to the appeal which nationalist thinking has on both sides (so that both Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche of the AWB and Mr Lybon Mabasa of Azapo are able to gather followers).

Since we are still so close to the "arrival" of the Afrikaners at national statehood in 1961, and blacks have not yet undergone what most of them would feel is a similar experience, it is not surprising that people elsewhere are ahead of us in pioneering further stages of socio-political development.

The people of western Europe may not yet have made of the EEC what its founders hoped for. But they have pioneered economic supranationalism and that is something that we, in our position, should look at very closely.

A few years ago, the EEC's philosophical parent body, the Club of Rome, commissioned a study to help societies anywhere to become more effective. The introduction to that now published study "Road Maps to the Future", has these sentences:

"What happens in Europe can, in fact, be highly instructive for those, in other parts of the the world, who are confronted with the task of in-



novating political institutions but find the national environment too narrow and introvert a frame for doing so. Aggregation of power at a supranational level within regions and sub-regions will probably offer development (and reconciliation?) opportunities which individual nations could never afford. At the same time, European experience shows that such a scheme can be successful only if it does not stifle the drive towards greater self-assertion and self-determination which human groups possess even at local or district level."

The words in italics are mine. We can surely envisage economic supranationalism, which must make South Africa even more effective in its international trading and in its development, as something to which both blacks and whites would give whole hearted support?

Present here, probably in the form of the Economic Community of Azania (to give real expression to the aspirations of blacks), it would re-focus the thinking of all of us from narrow sectional considerations to the broader good of everyone. And once *their* thinking has been re-focused properly, whites will see very clearly that a continuing disproportionate ter-

ritorial hegemony for them can only hurt the community.

We shall at last have a real opportunity of getting the Afrikaners, in particular, to apply "separate development" to themselves — and decide, probably, to retain hegemony and other safeguards for whites only in the Transvaal and Free State (excluding properly consolidated national states). That would mean the *real* end of apartheid in Natal and the Cape (the Western Cape probably becoming a coloured-dominated component of the economic community — see map).

On their side, blacks will find that the community is held much closer to the nourishing bosom of the West than a bloodily-won unitary Azania (with all the problems of an emergent African nation) ever would be. It would exemplify good management, and powerful business leaders admire nothing more than that.

Getting economic supranationalism on the road here should be much easier than it is proving in Europe, since we already have a united infrastructure.

The sooner we get it on the road, the sooner the combative atmosphere that comes round every June will start to dissipate.

NRP DWINDLING POLITICAL FORCE, SAYS SHEILA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jan 84 p 10

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE National Party has launched attack on the New Republic Party in the Rosettenville provincial by-election, with the NRP accused of being "spoilers, lacking organisation, talent and the ability to win a seat as well as having no alternative policy to the NP."

NP candidate Mrs Sheila Camerer told a house meeting in the constituency the real fight in Rosettenville was against the Conservative Party.

The NRP, she said, were "a dwindling political force confined to parts of Natal which neither has the organisation nor the talent nor the ability to win a seat anywhere."

But yesterday, NRP candidate, Mr Ian Jayes hit back.

"If we are so insignificant, why is Mrs Camerer so concerned about the NRP involvement in the

by-election. The answer is simply because she knows she isn't going to win," he said.

Mrs Camerer said the NRP were "spoilers" in the by-election because they had no alternative policy to the NP.

"They deal in nuances of policy and grievances. They now suggest that the new constitution should have a fourth chamber for Blacks although they voted 'yes' for the three-chamber parliament because they know very well that the majority of the electorate would never have supported this idea."

The NP, she said, were the only force in South Africa strong enough to stop the CP and its "steady slide towards naked racism, tyranny and conflict."

But, Mr Jayes said, the NRP were not spoiling anything.

"There is nothing to spoil because there are two racialistic parties opposing us. The NP is not a party of real reform."

"I personally see little difference between the CP and the NP because they both are trying to turn Blacks into non-citizens and failing to address the real problem of this country — accommodation of the urban Blacks."

"If the NP believed in real reform, it would have come up with different constitutional proposals," he said.

Mr Jayes accused Mrs Camerer of trying to righten moderates into the NP camp.

"But a camp which still denies a man the right to own property, denies him freedom of movement because of the colour of his skin and intends having a dictator as a president, is not moderate."

Report by Marilyn Cohen, 28 Height Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

SA'S POSITION AS LEADING REGIONAL POWER CONFIRMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 84 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is more confident about its ability to determine events in Southern Africa than it has been for a long time.

We are, as Mr Pik Botha put it, a regional power.

Not that we, as a newspaper, have ever doubted that we are. We have always said that South Africa is a powerhouse in Africa, with the strongest, best-trained and best-equipped armed forces south of the Sahara.

Why, then, the need to boast now that we are a regional power?

The answer is that events have proved this beyond doubt to Africa itself.

Look at it this way: South Africa was threatened by terrorist incursions from neighbouring States. It hit back hard. In Maputo. In Maseru. Showing that it would not allow Mozambique and Lesotho to be used as launching pads for African National Congress attacks on the Republic.

There were accusations, by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, and other Western leaders, that South Africa was destabilising its neighbours.

It wasn't. But its ability to strike back at will demonstrated that it had the power — and the determination — to do so, if necessary.

In Southern Angola, it also showed it had the military power to counter Angolan and Russian military support for Swapo.

However, just when it seemed there would be an escalation of the conflict, South Africa offered a ceasefire, surprising its critics.

The same thing happened on the east coast. South Africa signed the Nkomati accord with Mozambique and suddenly, instead of being regarded as destabilisers, the South Africans were the bringers of peace, conciliation and co-operation.

This was a whole new ball game, with South Africa taking the initiative to determine events, not by military action, but by the strength of its own position in the region.

Thus, when the Prime Minister toured Western Europe, he did not have to be on the defensive, trying to excuse his country's racial policies, or justify constitutional reform that excludes the Blacks.

He could talk of the development needs of Southern Africa, and especially of Mozambique, confident that he had the right to speak not just for South Africa but for its neighbours.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha could say of the Cubans: "They must go, fair or not, that's it. We are a regional power. It is our region and we want to play a stabilising role . . . We have the power and the means to demand a Cuban withdrawal."

Clearly, the message to Western Europe is that nothing can be done in the subcontinent without South Africa's involvement and without South Africa's blessing.

There are, naturally, dangers in stressing our regional power, since we can descend into a state of euphoria.

Quite a lot can go wrong. The peace initiative has replaced the "total onslaught", as the main preoccupation, but that does not mean our military preparedness can be reduced.

All the talk of peace, and how strong we are, raises a very human counter-reaction: "Why should our young men be called up for two years, why should we have a Dad's Army, why should we continue to spend such huge amounts on defence, why should we be an armed State like Israel?"

The answer is that peace is built on the foundations of our military strength. To reduce our defence effort at this point would be to play into the hands of our enemies who would say: "South Africa is not as strong as it was. Why bother to come to terms with it? We can now resume our terrorist and military pressures and threats."

Besides, we have so many internal problems to resolve that any idea that our troubles are over is an illusion.

Nevertheless, that Black Africa and the West now know that we are a country to be reckoned with in regional terms is something that will help us in bringing about changes in Southern Africa — changes in which we will have a determining role.

SA STAND ON CUBAN WITHDRAWAL HARDENED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 84 p 6

[Editorial: "The Burden"]

[Text]

IT'S not easy for South Africa to rid itself of the burden of running South West Africa and defending it.

We cannot just say: We've had enough. We'll let you do as you please. Have an election in accordance with United Nations Resolution 435 even if, like the election in Rhodesia arranged by the British Government, the result will be determined by the amount of intimidation the terrorist forces are able to exert on the electorate.

In this case, the terrorist force is Swapo.

We haven't spent huge amounts of money on the territory's development, infrastructure and administration just to hand it over, as a going concern, to Mr Sam Nujoma.

We haven't spent huge sums on defending the territory against Swapo's incursions, losing the lives of close to 700 young soldiers, with countless numbers wounded, just to pull out meekly and abandon the territory to Swapo.

If we did just chuck it all up, it would be a betrayal of all we have fought for. If we did, the Right-wing in this country would yell "Sell out."

However, we cannot go on pouring huge amounts into South West Africa endlessly.

There has to be a settlement — either an internal one, which seems unlikely, or one in terms of UN Resolution 435, provided the UN-supervised elections are fair, above board, and without intimidation.

Through the years, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has fought for settlement conditions which are acceptable to the South African Government and most of the internal parties of South West Africa.

Now, there is one condition left. The Cubans must get out of Angola, as they are a destabilising foreign force in the region.

The Americans want the Cubans out, just as much as we do. But so far Angola and its allies have objected to the linking of the Cuban issue to a settlement.

Hardened

South Africa's attitude to the Cubans has now hardened. Mr Pik Botha said in Western Europe: "The question of their withdrawal is now not only linked to the peaceful settlement of the Namibia question but South Africa, as a regional power, demands it."

In his travels abroad, Mr P W Botha told heads of government that South Africa would withdraw from South West Africa within two months if one or more of the Western Five countries took over the territory's administration and defence.

The territory costs us R658-million a year — and that does not include the amount needed to defend it.

Not surprisingly, there were no takers for the offer by South Africa to pull out if any other Western country is prepared to take over. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, told Mr Botha: "You are an optimist."

It's far easier for the Western contact group to say give South West Africa its independence under UN Resolution 435 and to heck with the problem of supporting it financially.

Who would provide anything like R658-million a year when South Africa finally pulls out?

You know what the answer to that is. Nobody. Easy to criticise. Easy to demand. Far harder to do something.

Meanwhile, Swapo continues its terrorist attacks in northern South West Africa, with the latest outrage the setting off of two powerful explosives that wrecked a hardware shop at Ondangwa.

There has been a whole string of bomb attacks, including one which killed two American officials.

These attacks are in accordance with the threat by Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, to "take the war to the doorstep of city dwellers."

Thus we have to continue our defence of South West Africa against Swapo terrorists, just as we have to continue our administration of the territory, until such time as all conditions for a settlement are achieved.

PIK TAKES CISKEI TO TASK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday warned "friends in the Ciskei Government" to guard against creating the impression their Government was wasting State funds.

He issued a statement — his second in 24 hours — reacting to criticism by the President of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, and Ciskeian chiefs that he was meddling in Ciskei's internal affairs.

It was alleged Mr Botha had pleaded for the release of General Charles Sebe and told Is-

rael its doctors should not serve in Ciskei.

Mr Botha said on Monday night Pres Sebe had asked his advice and he had advised the president to deal with his brother in a conciliatory manner if he wanted to promote greater peace and stability in Ciskei.

In his statement yesterday Mr Botha denied that he had written to the Israeli Government to discourage the appointment of Israeli doctors in Ciskei.

"In fact I expressed my appreciation to the Israeli Ambassador for the ser-

vices of Israeli doctors and technicians in South Africa and the TBVC countries," Mr Botha said.

"I also told the Israeli Ambassador that I was worried that certain Israeli businessmen were undertaking certain projects in Ciskei which, viewed against the availability of funds and necessity, were questionable.

"In fact questions were asked of me in the Assembly on the need to build an expensive airport while there was dire need

for job-creating projects in the interests of the people of Ciskei," Mr Botha said. The high cost of training Ciskeian pilots and the purchase of aircraft had also been questioned.

"I respect the independence of Ciskei, but as long as it receives financial aid and loans from the Republic of South Africa I have no other choice but to request the Ciskei to apply sound and effective financial management." South Africa had to subscribe to such guidelines when it acquired foreign loans and would harm its creditworthiness if it failed to do so.

"I trust that my friends in the Ciskei Government will agree with me that it is in the interests of the Ciskei itself to guard against the impression that the Ciskei Government is using State funds injudiciously.

"I appreciate the problems confronting the Ciskei," Mr Botha said. He also appreciated the emotional statements of Pres Sebe, but it would serve no useful purpose to react to them any further.

It is understood from diplomatic sources in Cape Town that a number of countries have expressed open concern about the situation in Ciskei and that the Minister's reference to "impressions of unrest" in his statement on Monday night was a direct reference to this.

REPORT CLAIMS TRANSKEI STATUS 'NOT RESPECTED'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 84 p 11

[Text]

UMTATA. — South African authorities did not respect the independent and foreign status of a Transkeian in South Africa and bilateral agreements between the two countries should be reviewed, a government report said yesterday.

The annual report of the Department of Foreign Affairs said Transkei had already given notice to South Africa that bilateral agreements concluded between the two countries in 1976 should be reviewed.

The report said the lot of a Transkeian in South Africa had not improved markedly since the granting of independence.

It said it was difficult to differentiate between the Transkeian travel document and the South African "dompas".

South African authorities continued to use the Transkeian document for endorsements imposing restriction on the holder.

"This drives home the point that the South African authorities do not respect the independent and foreign status of a

Transkeian in South Africa.

"This state of affairs has raised questions about the agreements between the two countries, relating to the employment and contracting of labour from Transkei," the report said.

Transkei's Diplomatic Mission in South Africa had been "vigorous" in asserting officials' diplomatic status, the report said.

"But various actions by South African officials have proved that the White people of South Africa still do not accept the reality of a Transkeian diplomat in their country," the report said.

Transkei's "international rejection" was also discussed in the report which said initial steps had been taken in the proper organisation of overseas offices.

Projections for the future included offices in one or two African countries and a re-distribution of overseas offices to cover the more sensitive areas in England, West Germany and the United States.

NEW NATIONAL CULTURAL MOVEMENT FORMED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jun 84 p 6

[Article by Kaizer Ngwenya]

[Text]

SIYAKHA/RE YA AHA, is a new national cultural movement concept which, according to its organisers, is meant to fill up the gap caused by Inkatha as the result of the latter's modus operandi resulting from its links with the homeland system.

The organisers of the movement said that Siyakha/Re Ya Aha must not be understood to be a rival of Inkatha. Rather it is meant to serve as an alternative to Inkatha in the constituencies which do not support the homeland systems and yet yearn for a genuine African cultural movement.

The people behind the movement, unlike other black organisations which are formed and then imposed on the masses as their representatives, has decided to embark on a new approach to organisation formation, namely going to the people through seminars, educate them and together with them help build their cultural movement.

Vusi Nkumane said that when the move-

ment is formally and officially launched after a national tour with these seminars, it will rightfully claim to be a movement of the people. In short, they want the masses to be involved in forming the organisation.

Already two seminars have been held in Mamelodi and were attended by youth and adult cultural enthusiasts.

In the previous seminar Vusi Nkumane delivered a paper on the Meaning and Dynamism of African Consciousness and Mr N Motsekge spoke on the Philosophical Origin of the African Culture. The latter was a lecturer in African philosophy at a German university before he came back to Africa. He is now awaiting his doctor of philosophy results.

Poet Mulaheleki wa-Mutle was also present at the seminar. He read his poetry in both Pedi and English. The Pedi one among others was a tribute to the late Mr Simon Brander of Atteridgeville who died on Robben Island surviving

a 15-year sentence. His poetry evoked questions.

Culture

Vusi said that culture and civilisation depicts the vivacity of African consciousness. And therein lies the dynamism of consciousness.

Here is an excerpt from Vusi's paper on the meaning and dynamism of African consciousness.

"African consciousness has two dimensions of growth — the spiritual and the material. The material growth comes in the form of territorial liberation of the territories of Africa from colonial and neo-colonial rule of foreign powers.

"Spiritually — a term to embody both psychological and abstract aspects of human life — the growth and development in our African consciousness manifests itself in the educational advancement of our people. And the symbol of our psychological development is found in our social systems embodying all the facts of life, religion and so on.

"The living political symbol of our continental growth is the philosophy of Pan Africanism which seeks to promote the socio-political and socio-economic unity of the African people in their consciousness of themselves as Africans — hence African consciousness.

"The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is the citadel of this force of Pan Africanism propelled by the yet indomitable force of African Nationalism that has set revolving the wheels of African liberation from colonial rule and imperialism. Hence African consciousness is dynamic in motivation."

People who are interested in listening and seeing these talks can write to the secretary, Siyakha/Re Ya Aha, PO Box 17472, Hillbrow 2038, and arrange renting a video tape recording of these seminars.

The next seminar will be held in Atteridgeville next month at a date to be announced. The speakers will include Professor Rob Leshoai who will speak on Cultural Revolution in African Literature.

MAWU HITS OUT AT SEIFSA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union has accused the Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) of showing a "cynical contempt" for the process of collective bargaining for the industries' over 380 000 workers.

The union was reacting to a series of annual wage negotiations which have been rejected by them and the South African Boilermakers' Society at the Industrial Council.

A total of 11 out of the 13 unions have signed the Industrial Council wage agreement — but the majority of these who have been signed are craft unions.

In a statement to The SOWETAN yesterday, Mawu slammed the actions of Seifsa during the wage talks. Mawu accused them of using artisan unions as a means of "avoiding bona fide collective bargaining".

Contemptuous

"By forwarding to the

Minister for gazetting, an agreement which has been rejected by the two largest unions representing unskilled and semi-skilled workers, Seifsa has once again shown that it is completely contemptuous of these workers," the union said.

The union also expressed feelings that the action by Seifsa and its associates at the IC confirmed that the majority of employers had never intended to accept collective bargaining.

Both Mawu and SABS, who are members of the International Metalworkers' Federation, have rejected Seifsa's wage offer of a 20 cents an hour increase for unskilled workers and 40 cents an hour rise for artisans and asked for further talks with the employers.

However, the request for further meetings has been rejected by the employers. The wage agreement is to be presented to the Minister for gazetting soon.

MUSLIMS TO RALLY AGAINST RACIST 'NEW DEAL'

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Text]

While the state is claiming that thousands of people have registered to vote on August 22 and 28 for the 'Coloured' and 'Indian' chambers of the tri-cameral parliament, it cannot counter the strong opposition to its so-called 'new deal'.

The Muslims, who form an integral part of the oppressed, have spelt out in clear terms their firm stand against the racist deal. This stand will receive further exposure during the forthcoming month of Ramadaan when the Imams are expected to condemn the state's latest divide and rule plan in their talks after the nightly Taraweeh Salaah.

What is expected to be the greatest mobilisation of the Muslims in the campaign against the new constitution is also to take place during Ramadaan. This will be in the form of two mass rallies: the first on Sunday June 17 at Primrose Park Masjid and the another a week later at Habibia Masjid. Both will start immediately after Thur.

At Primrose Park the speakers will be Sheikh Hamid Gabier, Sheikh Faik Gamiieldien, Imam Hassan Solomons, Maulana Faried Essack and Ebrahim Rasool. This rally is being organised

by 'Muslims Against Oppression' and in a pamphlet issued by the organisers it states:

- NO to the new constitution because it will entrench apartheid and white domination;
- NO to collaborators and Ahmadis because Haq (truth) cannot be achieved in a system of Batil (falsehood);
- NO to the selling out of Islam for a few concessions such as Adhan and marriage licences. These are our rights.

The rally at Habibia Masjid is being organised by the Muslim Solidarity Front on June 24 and will be addressed by three speakers.

All Muslims are urged to make a special effort to attend these rallies to demonstrate that they are not prepared to be dictated to by the Kafir system of apartheid. Muslims decide what is good for them; the oppressors can never make that decision.

CSO: 3400/2010

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM COSTS UNKNOWN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jun 84 p 11

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

Nobody appears to know how much the new constitutional dispensation is going to cost.

Parliamentary and Government circles say that the Treasury is frantically working out the details of just what extra expenses are going to be involved in setting up the new tricameral Parliament and its supporting administration which comes on stream in 14 weeks from now.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, made no provision in this year's Budget for extra costs and it is expected that an announcement in this regard will be made shortly, before the present session of Parliament ends.

Speculation this week that the new dispensation would cost an extra R2 000 million a year met with a "no comment" from Mr Horwood. But the chief Opposition spokesman on Finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said nobody could know what the extra costs would be.

COST OF MPs

"There are three things

that have to be considered," said Mr Schwarz.

"The first of these is the cost of the new MPs — salaries, offices, secretaries and supporting services.

"Then, as certain things are going to be divided between own affairs and general affairs, it will have to be seen if the public service can make use of its existing staff or whether extra staff will have to be hired.

"Thirdly, and this is the great unknown, the Indians and coloureds are going to make much greater demands for money for their people — things like equal pensions and spending on education can be expected."

Mr Schwarz said recent newspaper articles which linked the costs of the new dispensation to a series of proposed tax increases were not quite correct.

"People must be clear that the Government has already accepted in principle proposals that local authorities should raise additional income by means of the various taxes mentioned (two

percent tax on employers' salary rolls, 0.2 percent tax on company and professional turnover and 10 percent investment tax on depreciation of manufacturing machinery).

LOCAL LEVEL

"These proposals were made public weeks ago and they have nothing to do with funding the central Government.

"We have already expressed our fears that because any such taxes will be applied at local level, they will be applied only in the metropolitan industrial areas and not in the decentralised industrial regions.

"We believe there should be priority to create jobs, and such taxes will discourage job creation in the urban areas where they can be provided more cheaply."

Mr Schwarz said it was likely that GST would be raised again this year if the gold price continued to remain depressed, the drought remained unbroken and the Government failed to regulate inflation effectively.

TELEMECANIQUE EXPANSION PLAN REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

TELEMECANIQUE SA, one of the biggest producers of control and automation products, has embarked on a R3,5m expansion programme.

The Sandton-based company, which is moving to new headquarters in September, has secured a large slice of the local market since being set up as a wholly owned subsidiary of its French parent in 1971.

The managing director Mr Eugene Wannenburg, says Telemecanique leads the field in the sale of electro-mechanical contactors, or magnet circuits.

"Others might have a bigger turnover, but we are the biggest in quantity."

It is also prominent in sales of busbars — insulated parallel bars to reticulate electricity in large industrial and commercial buildings.

Although it is a subsidiary, Telemecanique's South African management is given a largely free hand to run its own affairs.

"France lets us work very independently," says Mr Wannenburg.

"Once a year, management of all the company's subsidiaries get together in France for two weeks and decide general policies for the year.

"Obviously they influence us at the time they make that plan, but afterwards they leave it to us to decide what we want to do locally."

The South African company initially had a French managing director running its affairs, but South Africans have been in charge since 1975. Mr Wannenburg took over in 1980.

Telemecanique's French parent has subsidiaries on all five continents. The South African connection is one of its most profitable and extends to some of the country's immediate neighbours, including Swaziland and Lesotho.

Other neighbours, such as Zimbabwe and Malawi, are supplied through the main export division in France.

"Only if the freight routes are inconvenient for France will we supply that country," says Mr Wannenburg.

Telemecanique markets a wide range of control and automation products.

"The mainstay of our success is product innovation," says Mr Wannenburg.

CSO: 3400/2010

BID FOR DEARER FERROCHROME ANGERS JAPAN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jun 84 p 13M

[Article by Geoffrey Murray]

[Text]

TOKYO — Recent contacts between Japanese buyers and South African ferrochrome producers have indicated a delicate stage has been reached in the push by Japan's main foreign suppliers for higher prices.

The Japanese are becoming increasingly unhappy at the way the ferrochrome price has gradually risen since December.

Industry reports indicate they are particularly angry over the formation in Italy recently of a Chromium Institute by world chromium producers, which is seen in Tokyo as nothing more than an international price cartel.

There have been hints that companies which take the lead in trying to force prices higher on the world market will be at a disadvantage in dealing with Japan in future.

Import prices here have gained around 5 c a pound cif in the past six months.

The next negotiations cover July-September, when a price of 44 c is generally believed likely to prevail — although industry sources in Tokyo claim Samancor is looking at 45 c, while other South African exporters

are considering 47 c or even more.

Top executives of CMI and MSA have had talks with Japanese users over the past week or so, but the Japanese side claimed no mention was made of any price for the next three months.

Attention is now turning to Gencor, whose group marketing director, Mr GV Cooper, is expected in Tokyo on June 18.

The reluctance of the South Africans to discuss price has been noted.

One respected industrial journal suggested this was based on fear of appearing as "radicals" — leading the movement for higher prices which could generate a Japanese "counterattack" when demand slows and it becomes a buyer's market.

Yet Tokyo opinion is that for the rest of this year the world market is reckoned to be relatively "Bullish."

The journal also suggested the South African firms were unwilling to get into dispute with Japanese users who were said to be "disgusted" by the price increases forced upon them since the October-December period of last year.

'TOTAL ONSLAUGHT' CLAIMS RIDICULED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jun 84 p 10

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text]

Whatever happened to the "total onslaught"?

Less than a year ago we were being lectured daily by our rulers on this insidious and omnipresent threat that was supposedly being co-ordinated by Russia and directed against us through its surrogates in the sub-continent.

It coloured every political speech and SABC news bulletin. Cliff Saunders must have qualified for an honorary doctorate in the subject. Intelligence officers produced maps at military briefings with big red arrows stabbing southwards from Moscow towards our borders, through a continent said to be falling rapidly under communist influence.

Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and especially Angola and Mozambique were all red-tinted on those maps.

Yet today we hear no more of this. The whole theory has vanished like the morning mist. Those scheming puppets have suddenly become good and trustworthy neighbours.

In the past three weeks I have heard representatives of the South African Government praise the statesmanship of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. I have heard them talk admiringly of the pragmatism of Mozambique's President Samora Machel. I have heard them speak enthusiastically of the co-operative relationship with Angola in the joint commission that is monitoring the ceasefire with that country, and how good it would be if that body could be expanded to monitor the whole Namibian independence process.

What has become of the great communist threat that these countries were spearheading? The answer is, nothing. An act of political humbug has come to an end, that is all. There never was a "total onslaught" being directed from Moscow against this country — at least not in the manner or to the extent that our rulers tried to hoodwink us into believing.

The truth is, we have been conned. And not for the first time. You can be taken in by a con man once and put it down to experience, but if you let the same man take you a second time with the same trick, as we South Africans have allowed our Government to do, then you must count yourself a fool.

Gogga maak vir baba bang is the Afrikaans phrase for the oldest con trick in politics. Invent a monster to scare people, and they're all yours to mislead as you please.

The monster of "total onslaught" was invented by John Vorster to scare people into giving him the greatest election victory in South African history back in 1977, when he had just emerged from the disaster of Soweto and was up to his ears in the Info conspiracies.

That was during the years of the Carter Administration, and you may recall that "total onslaught" was then used to convey the idea that South Africa was being assailed from all sides, from East and West as well as from the Third World. She stood alone, isolated, and therefore needed a strong government with a strong,

uncompromising leader. So vote for John Vorster!

When friendly Ronnie Reagan replaced Jimmy Carter in 1981, it became a little difficult to maintain this picture of an East-West "total onslaught" against us. But the slogan was too good to lose, so it simply underwent a slight mutation.

What emerged was a new kind of "total onslaught" — total now in the sense that it was being directed against us, not by all countries, but at all levels.

With the United States no longer a co-assailant, communist Russia remained as the one big *gogga*. But it was directing its onslaught against us at every level of our national life — political, economic, spiritual, educational, psychological, indeed across the total spectrum of human activity.

And, if you remember, we were warned that if we were to withstand this total onslaught we would need a "total strategy" to counter it at every level on which it was operating. Which was everywhere.

That, of course, meant consenting to Big Brother sticking his nose into everything, into church affairs, student affairs, the lot. And giving the military a say in the affairs of every Government department. It also meant agreeing to a new constitution that will install an executive president with dictatorial powers.

We were conned a second time.

Now the new accords with countries like Mozambique and Angola have rendered this second version of the "total onslaught" as empty as Reagan's victory did the first one, so it has slipped out of use for the moment. But with an audience as gullible as this one, it surely can't be for long.

CSO: 3400/2010

JAN SMUTS COULD BE CHALLENGED BY SWAZI AIRPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jun 84 p 11

[Text]

LONDON — Aviation authorities in Britain see "no reason at all" why Matsapa Airport should not become a major challenge to Jan Smuts as long as the airlines who decide to establish cut-price routes from Europe to Swaziland can bear the cost.

But President Lucas Mangope's proposal to open the new international airport in Bophuthatswana for the same purpose is unlikely to get off the ground.

Bophuthatswana remains unrecognised by almost every country — and therefore no legal international flight agreement can be reached, a British Government spokesman said in London yesterday.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport — the authority which would be required to ratify any new air service between Britain and another country — said: "As we do not recognise Bophuthatswana, there's no way an air service agreement can be set

up. As for Swaziland, we already have an agreement with them, so that should be no problem."

And Britain's Civil Aviation Authority said it saw no reason why such an arrangement should not be viable.

"But there are thousands of details which would have to be ironed out and the airline concerned would have to be able to bear the cost," a spokesman said. "It would be an extremely expensive undertaking."

DISMISSED

Neither the Department of Transport nor the CAA was aware that any British airline planned to set up such a service. British Caledonian, one of Britain's most adventurous smaller airlines, dismissed the possibility outright.

"There are no plans for this. We would be very reluctant to go into competition on a route already dominated by British Airways and South African Airways."

ISRAELI INVESTORS WARNED OFF CISKEI

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] **JERUSALEM — Israeli businessmen and investors are being scared away from having anything to do with the Ciskei following a spate of adverse reports in the local media and on the State owned radio, according to a top businessman here who has a very large project under way in Ciskei.**

Discussing the reports here the businessman, who requested to remain anonymous, suggested that Bophuthatswana could "at least partially" be behind the "campaign of information and disinformation."

While the local Hebrew language newspaper Maariv has recently been running front page stories about Ciskei, usually tales of Israelis unable to work, or stories castigating Israeli investors there, on Wednesday it ran a story on Bophuthatswana.

Positive

This article took a positive tone, pointing out the great interest among international companies in helping develop that particular bantustan. It quoted the "special adviser for the Bophuthatswana government," an Israeli named Ilan Sharoin, as saying that many Israeli architects had signed long-term contracts for large building projects in Bophuthatswana. The Israeli architect, Israel Godowitz, is constructing a stadium at an 18 million dollar investment, Sharon said, while another Israeli architect is involved in a four million dollar project for two cultural centres. Last week a large Israeli company reportedly finalised a deal to build a factory for sports shoes.

The report said the largest investment in Bophuthatswana last year was a fifty million dollar

project by a joint Dutch-South African corporation which will set up an explosives plant.

"Maybe Bophuthatswana, or their 'agents' in Israel are interested in preventing Israeli investment in Ciskei," the businessman said.

The English language daily, Jerusalem Post, on Wednesday carried a front page article which went over the ground covered by the Hebrew Press in the past week. It quoted an interview with the Israeli Ambassador in Pretoria, who condemned the activities of former Israeli Finance Minister Yoram Asridor in Ciskei. Ambassador Lankin was quoted as saying that while such involvement is not forbidden "it is very likely to hurt Israeli interests."

Asridor, reached by telephone in his Tel Aviv home, politely declined to be interviewed. "My business concerns are my private interests," he said.

Honour

"But why did (Ambassador) Lankin single out Ciskei for his warnings?" queried one businessman here, involved in trade with South Africa and the homelands. "Why did Lankin not mention Israel's active business activities in other bantustans?"

The Maariv newspaper warned that Israeli investors, including Asridor, might lose their whole investment in a move "which would not bring honour to Israel."

Apparently quoting information received from government officials in Jerusalem, presumably the Foreign Ministry, the report said the South African Government planned to clip the wings of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe and slow down the flow of South African funds to Ciskei.

ANTI-UDF BODY SUSPENDED PENDING PROBE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jun 84 p 14

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Student Action Front (SAF) at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, has been suspended from further activities, pending an inquiry into the activities of the organisation.

At a meeting on the campus on Monday night students voted overwhelmingly against the way the SAF operated on the campus and fully supported an SRC move to have the organisation suspended.

Mr Philip Powell, chairman of the SAF, declined to comment yesterday.

On Monday night he read out a prepared statement to the SRC meeting but declined to answer any questions afterwards.

The suspension of the organisation is a sequel to the organisation's alleged infringement of SRC regulations by making unsubstantiated allegations, in various pamphlets distributed on the campus, that the United Democratic Front's million-signature campaign was used for "ANC re-

cruitment" and not for co-operating with the SRC.

The commission which is to probe the SAF will include law lecturers and the Vice-Principal of the university, Professor D Schreiner.

Earlier this month and last month the SAF called on the United Democratic Front to prove in a court of law that its million signature campaign against apartheid was not being used for "ANC recruitment".

The pamphlets, issued by the organisation, were distributed on the campus last week, entitled "Don't rave UDF, Sue!"

Last month the organisation alleged, in another pamphlet, that UDF petition forms were found among "ANC documents", which were brought into South Africa from neighbouring states, with underlined names and addresses of people regarded as potential ANC recruits.

At the time Mr Powell said that he stood by the contents of the pamphlets.

ACADEMIC ACCUSES OFFICIALS OF SUPPRESSING 'ROOTS' THEORY PAPER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by David Jackson]

[Text]

A VISITING overseas researcher is at the centre of a behind-the-scenes row in which he accuses leading university academics of deliberately suppressing controversial theories about the history of southern African blacks.

The dispute has even reached the academic freedom committee of the University of Cape Town, which was asked to rule on a complaint by Anglo American research fellow at UCT, Dr Cyril Hromnik — after an academic journal at the university refused to publish one of his articles.

A university spokesman said this week the committee had found that there was "no infringement of Dr Hromnik's academic freedom".

But Czechoslovakian-born Dr Hromnik, who holds a masters degree in African and Portuguese studies from Prague's Charles University, told the Sunday Times: "There is a deliberate campaign against me by certain academics to suppress the kind of research that goes against the trendy explanation of South African history."

Dr Hromnik's views are at loggerheads with those who believe Africa evolved in isolation.

Contradicts

He believes sub-Saharan African culture, language and genetics were significantly influenced by Indian — and later Indonesian — explorers and settlers.

Dr Hromnik, 42, is the author of a controversial book: "Indo-Africa — Towards a New Understanding of the History of sub-Saharan Africa."

It contradicts some of the accepted views of African history.

The article in question — "Proto Bantu in the light of history" — was turned down by the university journal, Social Dynamics, after Dr Hromnik claimed it had been first accepted in principle for publication.

The dispute is officially regarded as an internal academic matter.

But it has become a hotly-debated talking point among some academics.

Some told me privately Dr Hromnik was "abrasively" pursuing the matter because he was deeply aggrieved that his theories had been rejected by academics — not only within the university.

They claimed many of Dr Hromnik's ideas about African 'roots' in the continent had been discredited.

Other critics have praised Dr Hromnik's "revolutionary concept of sub-Saharan history written by an historian with a truly intercontinental background."

Dr Hromnik has been working at UCT for the past three years on a research grant from the Anglo American Corporation.

He also holds a Ph.D in African and South Asian history from Syracuse University in New York.

Hitting out at the rejection of his article, Dr Hromnik wrote to the campus magazine UCT News — in a contribution also not published — alleging:

"This totally non-academic and politically-worded rejection casts a deep shadow on the current debate about academic freedom at the University of Cape Town."

He added: "Censorship and suppression — condemned as it is at UCT — appears secure to have found its home there."

"To think the unthinkable is not an easy task, but without it there is no true scholarship worth printing."

Debate

The article he wrote for Social Dynamics — a twice-yearly journal specialising in southern African issues — was submitted for publica-

tion with the endorsement of two referees, one of whom wrote :

"This paper should provoke lively debate. The issues ... raise a number of fundamental questions about the nature of language, history and culture in Africa and beyond."

The current rumpus began on October 12 last year when Dr Hromnik received a letter from the journal's editorial committee saying that "publication of your article is not in the best interests of the journal and of the University of Cape Town."

It added: "We decline to accept the article and hereby overrule any impression you may have been given that the article had been accepted."

At the time, Dr Hromnik added a notation in the margin: "Not even the university of Moscow would send me such a rejection. This is the language of ideology and politics."

Dr Hromnik later appealed in writing to Dr B J Prior, chairman of the academic staff association.

He alleged there was "ideological prejudice against my objective research into African history".

The matter was referred to the academic freedom committee.

This body wrote to him on

May 22 this year saying the AFC was satisfied there had been no infringement of Dr Hromnik's academic freedom.

It added: "Debate on your theory has not been suppressed by the university but we (the committee) consider that the wording of the letter of rejection of your article by the editorial committee of Social Dynamics was ambiguous and regard this as unfortunate."

Reputation

Yesterday — expressing surprise that The Sunday Times had uncovered details of the row — Dr Hromnik told me: "My battle is with certain academics because I expressed a view of Africa they didn't like."

"Some of them perceive my views as threatening the line they are pushing."

"Ideologically, black nationalism in Africa has to be justified and most scholars are engaged in doing this."

"But black Africa did not develop in isolation."

"Some people are concerned with their own reputations. They have committed themselves to their own ideas and they try to suppress views that do not fit their trendy viewpoint."

TRIBAL VIOLENCE FLARES IN NATAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 84 p 17

[Text]

DURBAN. — Only a few days after the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, visited the area, trouble has again flared in the Tugela Ferry area in Natal.

On Tuesday evening the police reaction unit in the area received information that the Ngcobo faction were massing for a clash with the Maconco faction.

They received information that the Ngcobo faction were to enlist the aid of the Mashnku faction to fight the Maconcos.

The police, under Captain W van der Westhuizen, went to the area and were fired on. They returned the fire and, with the aid of two helicopters, dispersed the tribesmen.

Later a member of the Ngcobo tribe, Mr P Sithole (23), was found dead with gunshot wounds. About 70 rounds of ammunition were found near his body.

Last Friday, Mr Le Grange, accompanied by the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice John Milne, and senior police officers, visited the area and spoke to local chiefs and headman to put an end to the bloodshed.

Mr Le Grange appealed to the faction leaders to restore law and order to the area and to use their influence to stop the killing.

Last week, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi also appealed to tribesmen to end the bloodshed in the area.

CSO: 3400/2010

ERGO ALLEGEDLY POLLUTING RIETSPRUIT RIVER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 84 p 11

[Text]

THE Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation might prosecute Anglo American's reclamation plant, Ergo, which is allegedly polluting the Rietspruit River.

"If we can prove the effluent being poured into the Rietspruit by Ergo is detrimental to the environment, then we will take action," Dr Piet Mulder, Deputy Director of Nature Conservation, said yesterday.

He said that while Ergo might claim the chemical level of its effluent was within legal restrictions, this did not preclude such action.

He said it was an offence to pour any substance into a river that was harmful to fish or plant life, even if the effluent was within legal levels.

Damage

The fines for such an offence were heavy, but it would be difficult to prove that damage to the environment had been caused by the effluent. However, the division would investigate.

The Transvaal branch of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa will also investigate the pollution of the river.

Mr Willie Labuschagne, the chairman of the branch, said he would immediately refer the matter to the branch's utilisation sub-committee.

A spokesman for the Division of Water Pollution at the Department of Environment Affairs said the situation the farmers were complaining about had existed since work at the nearby Sallies Mine first began.

Pumped

The only way to stop the pollution would be to close down Ergo, but water from the old Sallies Mine would still have to be pumped into the Rietspruit, as had been done for many years.

Research was in progress for a new method to desalinate the water, and the mines had been warned that when it became viable, they would have to use it, he said.

Tests of the water in the Rietspruit River showed that the quality of the water was slightly better in 1982 than in 1974.

Salts

The problem reached current proportions when farmers along the river started using overhead irrigation methods, and the salts fell on the leaves of the crops, burning them, the spokesman said.

A farmer on the Rietspruit, Mr E Delima, said he had been forced to move from another farm higher up the Rietspruit about 15 years ago because of the chemicals in the water.

"Now I am facing the same problem downstream near the Klip River," he said.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BLACK STUDENTS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Text]

THE NUMBER of black children in primary schools has soared by more than 134 000 in the last year, while in the same period the number of white children in primary schools dropped by a dramatic 10 800.

There are now more than 3,2 million black children in primary schools alone — 5½ times more than whites.

These are just some of the facts to emerge from the official educational statistics for 1983 and 1984, released by the Central Statistics Services in Pretoria recently.

These statistics include the six self-governing homelands which are facing a pupil boom far greater than the population explosion in South African schools.

In an attempt to meet the needs of this overwhelming surge of black pupils, the Department of Education and Training built 476 new schools during 1983.

Boost

About 8 600 new teachers were added to the ranks of the black teaching profession, bringing the number of black teachers close to 99 000.

This boost has helped decrease the pupil/teacher ratio in black schools to almost 40:1.

But while black teachers struggle to teach classes with 10 more pupils in each class than the De Lange Report recommended, white schools enjoy classes with less than half the number of pupils in each class, compared to black classes.

The average white school in 1984 had a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:18.

Drop

Despite the sharp drop in white primary school pupils, seven new schools have been built for whites and 450 more teachers have entered the profession this year.

The expansions in white education were prompted by the increase in secondary school pupils whose numbers have grown by more than 2 000 in the last year.

The Indian school-going population had remained almost static during the last year.

But the number of coloured pupils grew by more than 14 500 between 1983 and 1984 to 788 798 — more than triple the Indian pupil population.

CSO: 3400/2010

DANISH ARMS SMUGGLER GETS SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 84 p 11

[Text]

COPENHAGEN. — Rejecting prosecution demands for a long jail term, Denmark's High Court yesterday handed down a suspended six-month sentence to a shipper who confessed he helped smuggle 6 000 tons of arms and ammunition to South Africa.

The gun-running on Danish vessels making at least 22 trips from Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy and France from 1978 to 1980 is in violation of a United Nations embargo.

The maximum penalty under Danish law is three years imprisonment and there was a political stir in and beyond Denmark last March when a lower court sentenced Peter Gettermann (37) to six months and suspended the sentence.

The High Court, however, upheld the Lower Court decision although two of the five judges voted for a sentence of up to one year.

Like the Lower Court,

the High Court found mitigating circumstances in Gettermann's employee status and in his cooperation with police in coming back from his residence in Spain voluntarily to help clear up the complicated case.

Influence

In his plea before the High Court, the defence lawyer complained that politicians and newspaper commentators had unduly attempted to influence the judges.

The prosecution, which had demanded the maximum three-year sentence, said it would consider an appeal to the Supreme Court.

At the same time, police presented formal charges against Gettermann's former employer, shipowner Mr Anders Jensen who fled to South Africa in 1983 soon after police moved in on the headquarters of his Trigon Lines north of Copenhagen.

Mr Jensen was charged with the illegal arms transports which, according to police, netted the

Trigon Line over R2-million. But Mr Jensen and his wife Alice, who still reside in Denmark, were also charged with embezzling shareholders in the Trigon Line by transferring over R500 000 to a Spanish bank and drawing the whole sum as Mr Jensen sought refuge in South Africa.

Fifth Dane

Gettermann was the fifth Dane convicted and given a suspended sentence in a series of trials of shippers, shipowners and captains involved in arms smuggling to South Africa.

With Denmark's reputation as an advocate of the arms embargo at stake, the Danish Government earlier transmitted to the office of the UN Secretary-General and to a special Security Council sub-committee an extensive report on the involvement of Danish ships in arms smuggling.

The Government was expected to follow up with a new report following yesterday's High Court ruling.

BASE METAL REFINERY TO BE BUILT NEAR RUSTENBURG

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

WESTERN PLATINUM has given the go-ahead for the construction of a R17m base metal refinery at its mine near Rustenburg.

The plant should be in operation in 1986 and will use the Sherritt Gordon process. Main contractors are Simon Carves.

Western Platinum, SA's smallest platinum producer, is controlled by the Lonrho group which holds 50,5%. Other major shareholders are Falconbridge with 25% and Superior Oil with 24%.

A Westplat spokesman said yesterday that the plant would earn several million rand a year extra for the company through higher metal recoveries, lower operating costs and savings on shipping charges.

The mine produces a matte containing platinum group metals (pgm) and base metals which is shipped to a Falconbridge refinery in Norway for the recovery of copper, nickel and cobalt.

The precious metal-bearing residue is then airfreighted back to SA and the pgm and gold are recovered at Westplat's refinery at Brakpan.

The recovery process can extend over five months and the Westplat spokesman said the new plant would release large sums of cash locked up in unrefined inventories.

From 1986 copper, nickel and cobalt will be recovered in Westplat's refinery near Rustenburg and precious metals at Brakpan.

The Westplat spokesman said the Sherritt Gordon technique had been chosen because it gave the best recoveries and the lowest operating costs.

The technique uses a matte-leaching system to produce leach solutions from which copper and nickel sulphate containing cobalt are produced.

The residue containing precious metal concentrates will then be transported to the Brakpan refinery.

The new refinery will have the capacity to handle 4 000 tons of matte a year.

Should Westplat step up output from the UG2 reef tonnage of matte produced would remain unchanged but the percentage of pgm in it would increase.

CSO: 3400/2010

VEHICLE SALES INCREASED IN MAY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text] **MOTORISTS buying to beat the July 1 GST increase sent vehicle sales rocketing to near-record levels in May.**

Total sales were 41 788, just short of the all-time high of 41 894 in June 1982. Car sales, at 28 471, were only 36 short of the record.

May's car sales compared to 24 584 in April and 21 134 in May last year. Sales of light commercial vehicles increased from April's 9 692 to 11 550, medium commercial vehicles from 578 to 636 and heavy vehicles from 1 022 to 1 131.

Manufacturers all agree that the sharp increase is due to the imminent GST rise to 10%.

Mr Colin Adcock, head of the manufacturers' organisation, Naamsa, which compiles the sales figures, said: "Without doubt, the GST factor is the cause. It can be seen quite clearly, not only in the private sector but also in the fleet sector.

"And June could possibly be even better, with car sales topping 30 000."

Mr Adcock said sales would inevitably drop sharply in July and August, "but then they should rationalise once more".

Toyota again dominated the market, selling a total of 9 215 vehicles in May, ahead of Ford with 6 311 and General Motors on 5 203.

The Toyota Corolla continued to show a clean pair of wheels to the rest of the car sector, selling 3 391 units in May.

With the Cressida selling another 2 322, Toyota took a 20,3% share of this market, followed by Ford on 16%, Sigma 12,1% and General Motors 9,1%.

The second biggest individual seller was the Ford Sierra, with 2 635 sales. The Cressida was third, the Nissan Langley fourth with 1 679 and the Ford Escort fifth with 1 654.

Nissan was the only major manufacturer to show a drop in sales last month. Car sales were down 29,8% to 2 744 from 3 912 in April. Sales of the popular Skyline plummeted from 1 265 to 636 and the Langley from 2 066 to 1 679.

Nissan's marketing manager, Mr Brian Wegner, blamed the figures on "exceedingly high" previous demand for the vehicles.

"Reaction to our recent intense marketing campaign exceeded hopes and we ran out of stocks of Skylines, Pulsars and Langleys."

The company had also sold out of 1 400cc bakkies, its one-tonner range and the new six-cylinder Cabstar.

"Demand has simply exceeded supply," Mr Wegner said. "With the launch of so many new models in two months, we anticipated problems, but not to this extent."

Toyota's marketing director, Mr Brand Pretorius, said the May car sales total of 28 471 was only 36 short of the June 1982 all-time record of 28 507.

"The 34,7% increase over May 1983 and the 15,8% growth over April's figures reflect the pre-GST buying spree. Both company fleets and private buyers are rushing to buy and the only sector of the market which is not reacting is for the heavy trucks.

"Obviously the tempo will drop in July and August when the new tax rate comes into effect.

"I expect sales to be down by about 25%, compared to May and June. However, if we average out the May to August period, we see no reason to revise our forecasts and by September the market should be back to a normal level."

Mr Pretorius said the industry stood by its forecasts that 292 000 passenger cars would be sold this year, 122 000 light commercials, 7 000 medium commercials and 14 500 heavy trucks. To the end of May, respective totals were 126 799, 53 081, 2 812 and 5 692.

In the light commercial sector, Toyota continued to lead last month with a 27,4% share from 3 162 sales. GM displaced Nissan to move into second spot with 19,9% from 2 295 sales, while Nissan achieved 18,5% and Ford 14,5%.

Sigma continued to lead the medium commercial sector with 252 sales and 39,6%.

The truck market remained depressed, with May's total of 1 131 actually 4% down on May last year. Mercedes-Benz retained its place as market leader.

THREAT OF WIDESPREAD STARVATION INCREASES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Scandal"]

[Text] THE people of Operation Hunger are not given to exaggerate their claims. So the statement from their national manager, Mrs Ina Perlman that about 100 000 children are likely to die of starvation in South Africa this year, unless immediate supplies of food are donated to them, cannot be taken lightly.

Mrs Perlman made this urgent plea in this newspaper yesterday and said her organisation was faced with a very desperate situation which had deteriorated rapidly over the past few months.

She said the organisation needed something in the region of R350 000 minimum per month, in cash or kind, to feed about 600 000 schoolchildren in the rural areas of the Northern Cape, Free State, Kwa-Zulu and Northern Transvaal.

It is a staggering sum of money indeed, which immediately gives rise to the question: How long will this bottomless well have to be filled? But more of that anon.

Mrs Perlman told our reporter some hair-raising things. Among other things she said: "The appeals I receive in letters and telephone calls are the most pathetic, and unless I get a positive response from donors, I am afraid the 50 000 children who die of hunger every year can double this year.

"We need help and we need it immediately. I do not know what to do because the number of destitute people is increasing by the day and this is worsened by the fact that many people in the farms are being laid off because of the drought we went through."

We are struck almost with terror by the stark picture of destitution Mrs Perlman gave. The situation, we believe, should be addressed even more broadly than the mere cashing in of money.

Money is needed and desperately. We know Johannesburg and other cities have the kind of money-bags who could dispense with large sums--particularly if

they can get something out of it. We do not believe any company or organisation would stoop so low as to try and gain mileage out of this misery. We need to help and immediately--with no strings attached. The people of the cities will no doubt come out fairly strongly in support of Operation Hunger. And about time too.

All these things are likely to happen before this week is very old.

Still, we believe while money is desperately needed we need to do something more about this dreadful scandal. We believe the situation should go further than simple financial aid. The problems of the homelands and the urban areas are monsters created by politicians. Our silence and our inaction in seeing that these structures are brought down make us accessories to this terrible shame. A country as potentially viable and presently sound as South Africa should never have so many children dying of hunger. It is a shame and a scandal and our crazy socio-politico-economic system is responsible for this disaster.

CSO: 3400/2010

COST OF BEATING OIL EMBARGO REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Text]

AMSTERDAM — The oil embargo is costing South Africa R2,3 billion a year, according to the anti-apartheid Shipping Research Bureau's latest survey of oil deliveries to the Republic.

The survey, released yesterday, claims that more than 200 oil tankers called at South Africa between July 1981 and January 1983 in defiance of the international oil embargo.

Giving details of 57 of the tankers, the survey identifies 23 shipping companies — most of them Norwegian-based — and six minor oil companies involved in the shipment of oil.

The bureau claims that most of the oil comes from a limited number of nations, mainly in the Gulf, which are unaware that it is going to South Africa. In a few cases the

oil is trans-shipped in Rotterdam.

Of the cost to South Africa of R2,3 billion, about R950 million arose at source. The cost of maintaining an enlarged stockpile is put at R760 million, while payments to middlemen account for R380 million. Another R250 million is spent on increased oil exploration.

The 57 tankers of which the bureau gives details had a combined capacity of about 12 million tons, about half of South Africa's annual import needs. Forty-three are owned or managed by Norwegian companies.

The bureau says it has tried to contact the companies it has identified as involved in the oil trade with South Africa. Some admitted making deliveries, some denied the allegations and some refused to respond. —

CSO: 3400/2010

FINANCING OFFSHORE GAS FIELD EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Stephen McQuillan]

[Text] PUBLIC shares could be a key to financing South Africa's first off-shore gas field if Government approval is granted.

The possibility of an invitation to the public to subscribe for shareholdings --as done with the Sasol oil-from-coal operation--has not been ruled out, according to high-level sources.

Public funding could be considered alone or combined with private loans and Government cash.

It is understood public funding is being considered closely.

But a Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (Soekor) spokesman last night stressed that public shares were being considered alongside a range of other funding options.

"It's anybody's guess what would be approved--if we do go into production."

Meanwhile, Soekor is preparing a special report for the Government on its R2 000 million plan to tap a big gas field 100 km off Mossel Bay.

They aim to prove the investment potential of pressing ahead with a commercial field.

Initial estimates put earnings at R7 000 million over the next two decades.

Soekor aims to prove gas reserves amount to at least a trillion cubic feet--one million million--and yield 20 000 barrels of petrol and diesel a day.

News of the strike was broken in The Star yesterday and immediately triggered a wave of speculation about its possible economic impact.

But a Soekor spokesman gave the caution that it may take until the end of the year to complete vital drilling operations to ascertain the viability of extraction.

Offshore gas production would encourage trade and foreign investment in South Africa, according to Mr Rod Ironside, president of the Federated Chamber of Industries. It would indicate to the world South Africa's ability.

"Viable finds of gas could have a significant effect on how South Africa is seen by overseas organisations," he said.

"It could also change the whole economic nature of the country."

The plan to produce petrol and diesel from gas, if approved, would obviously make the country less dependent on oil imports.

"We are in recession and, coming at this time, most people would think offshore gas production was certainly something worth looking at. It could turn the corner for us.

"It would certainly give the country a strategic advantage."

The 24 Hours team understands Soekor is now on the verge of production targets.

Soekor say they would have to study how best to raise finance.

"Even if all goes well, and further drilling results are promising, it may take four or five years to launch into full-scale commercial production," said one Soekor executive.

"We are thrilled by developments--and we are pushing ahead as fast as possible. But a venture of this scale needs careful preparation."

The first detail report and recommendations are likely to go to Mr Danie Steyn, Minister of Minister and Energy Affairs, whose department is being fed information of new drilling results almost daily.

But an ultimate decision is also likely to rest with Mr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Commerce and Industries, who sits in control of the Industrial Development Corporation, which in turn owns 100 percent of Soekor.

Any by-products from the production of petrol and diesel from offshore gas could be exported to neighbouring countries to relieve the high cost of exploiting the field, said Mr Ironside.

Gas production would require a big infrastructure and would create many jobs.

"The possibility of putting South Africa further towards self-sufficiency would have a tremendous psychological effect," said Mr Ironside.

Investment in production would also fit in with the Prime Minister's policy on concentrating development on South Africa instead of Namibia.

On the possibility of the Government deciding not to produce offshore gas, Mr Ironside said: "As long as it was cheap for the Americans to buy oil from other countries, they had a policy of limiting output of local fields."

What P W Thinks

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Vienna yesterday that an oil find would get the world more interested in South Africa.

"I would like to say no more than that we hope to find oil because then I think the world will get more interested in us."

CSO: 3400/2010

BRIEFS

BLACK DROPOUTS--MORE than 20 percent of the University of Zululand's first-year students dropped out last year, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, said. He was asked by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) to enumerate how many first-year students at Black universities had dropped out or failed outright during 1982 and 1983. The highest number of students who dropped out came from the University of Zululand, 268 or 20,3 percent of the first-year class, and from Vista University, 406 or 12,4 percent. Mr Du Plessis said the total number of first-year dropouts from South Africa's five Black universities rose from 458 in 1982 to 906 in 1983. The number of students who failed all their first-year subjects increased from 430 to 622. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 84 p 4]

COLORED PUPILS--THE Government did not intend phasing out Coloured farm schools, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in a written reply to a question from Mr Roger Burrows (PFP Pinetown). Mr De Klerk added that at present there were 87 574 Coloured pupils at the country's primary and junior farm schools. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 84 p 4]

CUSTOMS UNION--UMTATA--South Africa was vacillating in requesting that Transkei be admitted to the customs union with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS), the Transkei Minister of Finance, Mr Sidney Qaba, said yesterday. Mr Qaba told the National Assembly in Umtata the Republic had undertaken to approach the BLS States for Transkei's admission. Before Independence, Transkei had entered into a bilateral agreement with South Africa on the customs union, but the Republic was vacillating. "This is an intolerable situation and South Africa must realise that life cannot subsist in society but by the reciprocal concessions. I feel constrained to register the strongest objection to the manner in which our former mother country is treating us. This type of behaviour is contributing to the non-recognition of Transkei," Mr Qaba said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 84 p 12]

TRIBAL SYSTEM SCORED--THE more Black people clung to the system of tribal possession of land the more impoverished they would become, Mr Val Volker (NP, Klip River) said yesterday. Despite this, the question of removals of people from "Black spots" was publicised as an emotional issue to the detriment of South Africa's image overseas, he said during debate on the second reading of the laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill. Tribal land in areas

such as the Tugela Valley was being destroyed. "Yet if we plan land consolidation nearer to work opportunities for these people then the PFP, certain newspapers and churches publicise it as an inhuman system of forced removals," Mr Volker said. He had nothing against Blacks using their farms in accordance with the laws governing agricultural land but these areas were instead used to accommodate thousands of people who did not want to stay closer to work opportunities in the homelands or in White areas. Mr Volker said he was in favour of Black urbanisation as long as it took place in an orderly fashion and work opportunities were provided close to homelands or within them. It was impractical for reasons such as water shortages to allow excess urbanisation in the Durban or Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging areas, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jun 84 p 4]

JAILED CHILDREN--ALTOGETHER 3 415 children were imprisoned with their mothers in 1983, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said. Of these, 3 037 were Black, 11 White, 363 Coloured and four Asian, he said in written reply to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton). A total of 255 children were in prison with their mothers on May 31, this year, Mr Coetsee added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jun 84 p 4]

CHILDREN IN REFORMATORIES--A TOTAL of 971 children were in three reformatories for Coloureds in South Africa at May 25, this year, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said. Of these, 114 were in a reformatory for girls. There was no reformatory for Asians in the republic, Mr De Klerk said in written reply to a question from Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jun 84 p 4]

WALVIS BAY 'FLOUNDERING'--WALVIS BAY is going through a period of "negative growth" in it's economy according to Mr Nico Retief, Chairman of the town's Management Committee. "I am not saying Walvis Bay is doomed, but I would probably be misleading you if I said there was nothing to worry about". He said the main problems were the collapse of the town's fishing industry and the fact that economy in the town had not kept up with the rest of South Africa. "Now that growth in the Republic has dropped to virtually below zero you can be assured the tendency will have a compounded side-effect on this area", Mr Retief maintained. He pointed out the fishing industry had declined from a time when an average fleet of 80 or 90 vessels were sent out to the present maximum of 20. Mr Retief said perhaps more emphasis should be placed on "supportive industries" which had also suffered as a result of the general decline. Another key figure in the town, Mr J J Wilken, the Town Clerk, suggested amongst other things, Walvis Bay might become a free port and, in this way, benefit both Namibia and SA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 84 p 7]

GOODYEAR MODERNIZATION--GOODYEAR SA's R23m modernisation programme at its Uitenhage plant, near Port Elizabeth, is well under way, says the company. The programme includes the installation of machinery to manufacture Unisteel radial truck tyres. The first batch of tyres is already undergoing tests and the company says the first G-291 radial truck tyres will hit the market early next year. The Unisteel co-ordinator, Mr Jim Moyer, says he is pleased with results of tests already carried out on the tyres. "Imported G-291 and G-167

tyres have been extremely popular with South African truck operators. I have no fear whatsoever about the locally manufactured Unisteel tyres reaching and maintaining quality standards at least equal to Goodyear's world manufacturing standards." Goodyear's truck tyre sales manager, Mr Roland Heuff, estimates that 60% of all South African trucks will be running on steel radial tyres by 1990. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jun 84 p 7]

COST OF KOEBERG POWER--In response to another question, Mr Steyn said that the mean cost per unit of electricity produced from hard coal by Evcom was 1.97c [South African Rand cents], while the mean cost per unit to be generated by the Koeberg nuclear plant will be about 5.6c. The cost per unit of of a hard coal power plant put into service in 1984 would be 3c, while the cost of hard coal plants in West Capeland is 4.7c. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Feb 84 p 13] 12571

BLACK HOUSING--No houses were built for blacks in the Cape Peninsula in 1983, but there will be 5000 nuclear houses built in Kahyelitsha in 1984, Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, stated during a question and answer period in parliament. The estimated shortage of housing units at the end of 1983 was 8897. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Feb 84 p 13] 12571

BLACK CRIME--In the principal municipal areas, a total of 141,567 blacks were found guilty in 1983 of crimes concerning identity cards and travel restrictions, Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, stated during a question and answer period in parliament. The areas with the number of verdicts of guilty for each are as follows: Pretoria 13,976; Johannesburg 37,562; Durban 2523; East London 1645; Port Elizabeth 867; Cape Peninsula 3209; Bloemfontein 3651; West Rand (excluding Johannesburg) 23,180; and East Rand 55,454. In the same period, 101,461 blacks were arrested for crimes concerning identity cards and travel restrictions by officials of administrative councils. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Feb 84 p 13] 12571

RACE RECLASSIFICATIONS--A total of 690 reclassifications from one racial group to another were made between 1 July 1982 and 30 June 1983, Mr F.W. de Klerk, minister of internal affairs, responded in writing to a question in parliament. Most of the reclassifications were from colored to white: 462. Other reclassifications included: white to colored (4), Indian to colored (31), colored to Indian (37), black to colored (71), Chinese to white (2) and white to Indian (3). [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Feb 84 p 10] 12571

SCIENTIFIC INNOVATIONS--The greatest portion of the 6 million Rands disbursed by the South African Development Corporation for Inventions in the past five years was for the development of new products in the national interest, the minister of industries, commerce and tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, told parliament yesterday. Dr De Villiers presented the second reading of the bill

to modify legislation concerning development of inventions. He told about the following products developed in the national interest: advanced mini-computers which for various reasons were difficult to obtain and thus were of strategic significance; passive electronic identification systems for train car identification, underground train control and safety applications; these systems have a great export potential; a high-energy battery to power road vehicles which could lead to significant fuel savings in the future. Dr De Villiers said that the stage has now been reached at which the state can no longer provide all of the funds necessary for the corporation to achieve its full potential. The bill makes provisions for the corporation to obtain additional funding in the financial markets. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Feb 84 p 4] 12571

REGISTERED COLORED VOTERS--A total of 669,913 coloreds had been registered as voters by the end of 1983, the minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, stated during a question and answer period in parliament. Mr De Klerk said that no plans are being considered to hold a general registration of colored voters due to the time factor and the minimal results to be obtained from such a procedure. It also would be very expensive in terms of time and manpower. According to the information he gave, political parties are actively involved in registering voters. That is an effective way to assure that voters who actually intend to vote will be registered, Mr De Klerk said. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Feb 84 p 8] 12571

BLACK STUDENT EXAMINATIONS--Of the 76,617 blacks who registered for the National Senior Certificate Examination last year, 72,168 took the examination, 34,876 passed, 37,292 failed, and 7,108 were granted free matriculation, the minister of education and training, Mr Barend du Plessis, stated during a question and answer period in parliament. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Feb 84 p 8] 12571

CSO: 3401/57

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

SMC WORKERS--MBABANE--Another 70 employees of the Swaziland Meat Corporation have been retrenched because of reduced production by the corporation. This is the second time within a year that staff have been laid off from the corporation, one of the country's largest suppliers of meat for export and the home market. The Times of Swaziland yesterday quoted General Manager Mr John Fourie as saying higher meat prices paid direct by butchery owners to cattle farmers had reduced the number of cattle sold to the corporation. In addition, recent good maize and cotton harvests meant cattle owners were less inclined to dispose of their stock. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 84 p 13]

CSO: 3400/2009

NYERERE RESHUFFLES MINISTERIAL, DIPLOMATIC POSTS

Tradition of Surprise

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 p 61

[Text] Tanzania's President has maintained the tradition of surprise in all his shuffling of Ministerial and diplomatic posts

[Text] It has been dreaded, predicted and analysed for months. In public few events can concentrate the collective mind of Ministers and diplomats as wonderfully as the imminent shuffle.

The anxieties of party heavyweights are casual affairs when compared to the agonies of servants of the people on the eve of relocation. In any event, party men do not get shifted about as often. Ministers, ambassadors in particular, as well as their officers do, and the shuffle can unhinge a whole life. So much revolves around it.

The summons to Ikulu, the State House, has been known to cause sleepless nights but such nightmares are soon got over, especially if the audience is with the President. If there are shocks in the offing they are cushioned and thus made easier to live with. An invitation for dinner with Mwalimu — a not infrequent affair in Tanzania's highly sophisticated statecraftsmanship — is nearly always a charming affair, the conversation scintillating. Rebukes, if any, or assignments none too thrilling, get faded in almost as an afterthought when one has upped and is about to go. The real purpose is rarely divulged but left to unwind itself in the future.

On the other hand, the summons to the party can have its moments of distress and there are brave souls who have left the grilling sessions demonstrably impressed by the majesty of it all. Nor is the Presidential telephone call forgettable. The correspondent will go on talking about it for months on end.

But none of these can equal the shuffle for the sheer change it can wreak in the official's life. Especially for diplomats on foreign posting it calls for a drastic revision of life style, disruptions in the schooling of

one's children and in a few cases interruption in the treatment of that terminal ailment not available back home. Not that matters like these do not attract the appropriate compassion but they cannot always be paramount.

Nyerere has succeeded in maintaining the tradition of surprise in all his shuffles both in their timing as well as their content. Indeed, a number of factors put the April one on the cards. There was the long-standing suggestion by the IMF to rationalise the Cabinet, make it leaner for reasons of efficiency. There were major shifts in diplomacy among key front-line states in their relations with Pretoria. Internally, Zanzibar was clamouring for a more equitable union and the President had resigned as a result.

Cumulatively, these factors compelled a re-arrangement of the Cabinet. When Sokoine died it was a foregone conclusion. yet when it came, especially the Prime Ministerial appointment, it was a surprise.

Speculations had centred around other candidates. They are Defence and National Service Minister, Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario, Minerals Minister Paul Bomani and Works Minister John Malecela. Kimario alternated with Malecela as the most eligible candidate.

Malecela is the better known of the two. He held a number of key posts in the last 14 years. From 1969-70 he was East African Minister for Communications and Research and Social Services, took on Finance and Administration for the two years following and ably headed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the challenging years of Tanzanian diplomacy 1972-75.

Kimario is relatively new but, having been moved to Defence from Home Affairs

last year, there were those who predicted he was about to move again.

Bomani was marginalised because, it has been said, last time he was sounded out he did not warm up to the idea. Otherwise, he would have done justice to the post.

One of TANU's founding fathers, Bomani, like Malecela has held important Ministerial posts before. Between 1960 and 1972 he was Minister of Agriculture, Co-operation and Development, Economic Affairs and Development Planning as well as Commerce and Industry.

In the event, Nyerere opted for Salim Salim. Observers have taken this as a

response to the dramatic developments in Southern Africa coupled with the Zanzibar affair. Salim will be expected to act as a trouble-shooter there. In fact he has already begun to act as one. In the meantime talk about his fresh bid for the UN top job has subsided.

The shuffle, which has trimmed the Cabinet from 22 to 15 Ministers, sees Benjamin Mkapa returning to the Foreign Ministry after an absence of several years. His Principal Secretary, Paul Rupia, is being tipped for big things to come. Rupia is the son of another TANU founding father, John Rupia ●

Ali Hassan Mwinyi

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 p 62

[Text]

Elected Zanzibar's new President by an overwhelming majority, Ali Hassan Mwinyi regards his role to be that of a conciliator and healer of divisions within the nation

Zanzibaris, it seems, recognise a man of consensus when they listen to one. They have just voted one into the Presidency with a whopping 87% after only three months of canvassing. It was an extraordinary affair. Zanzibaris cannot remember the last time a Presidential candidate launched himself into a whirlwind campaign trail to remote places in search of votes.

Yet there was Ali Hassan Mwinyi doing just that, not in the curt imperatives of his predecessors, but in the persuasive tones of somebody who knew the vote belonged to the people to give and withhold. Also that, although he has been chosen to do the job, he was not necessarily the best available. The effect of such modesty was electrifying.

Earlier doubts and even hostility got whittled away, giving place to tentative hope and confidence. In his speeches he left no doubt that, as a leader, he saw himself in the mould of Abubakar as-Siddiq, the first Moslem Caliph. Indeed, Abubakar's famous quotation kept re-appearing in Mwinyi's speeches in a paraphrased form: "In my eyes the weak shall be strong until I restore to them their lost rights; and the strong shall be weak in my eyes until I have restored the rights of the weak from them."

In quoting copiously from the Quran while addressing political rallies, Mwinyi is very much in the political tradition no matter what the political party. But he differs from the majority in his effortless grasp of the verses he quotes, the apposite allegory and the didactic repetition that drives the point finally home.

He also differs especially from Abeid Amani Karume in his concept of power. Karume was enamoured of a particular verse of the Quran to the point of obsession. "Such days of varying fortunes," he used to quote almost in every speech, "we give to men and men by turns," and then stop dead as if that was the end of the affair. Mwinyi, on the other hand, weaves verses into his speech which carry the debate further into accountability to God first for whom he holds power in trust and second to people upon whom he exercises it.

He has been elected, he says, to reconcile and heal the nation since divisions have run too long and deep. He has backed up his words with actions. He has pushed the political frontiers forward to include into the political process all manner of outcasts, both from Karume's as well as Jumbe's regimes. In some cases he has had pension benefits restored to elements whose only crime was they held political views deemed not in accord with the government of the day. All these are bold measures, inconceivable seven months ago.

However, Mwinyi's known profound allergy for the rough-and-tumble of politics has provoked reservations in some party circles that tough measures may not easily suggest themselves to him even when they are necessary. His declaration that applying medicine to the crust is not the best way to heal a wound should temporarily conciliate those reservations. Although it is early days yet to say how deep is he prepared to go to seek out the roots ●

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 pp 62-65

[Article by Gordian Agricola Kahatano]

[Text]

Salim Salim has already shown indications that he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, the late Premier Sokoine, a "man of the people." But Salim's Premiership promises to be an interesting one, opines Gordian Agricola Kahatano

When his presidential term expired in 1980, the UN General Assembly rose up in an unparalleled standing ovation in his honour. A year later he brought excitement to the race for the world body's top job which he almost won. Salim Salim, until recently his country's Foreign Minister, has been on the move again. He was appointed Prime Minister in April.

There is a general expectation that under his stewardship the post will now get more than a facelift. For although all his predecessors were all capable and competent men, none combined his impeccable credentials with varied skills or his scholarship with a rare experience in international diplomacy. Besides, he is something of a polyglot. He speaks Swahili and English fluently and his friends say that he cannot be fooled in Arabic or Spanish, having picked up the latter when he headed the Zanzibar office in Havana in the early 60s.

A household name in many parts of the world, Salim broke his diplomatic teeth 20 years ago when at the age of 22 he was accredited an ambassador to Cairo, which, alongside Accra and Belgrade, was perhaps the most important posting in the non-aligned world. The following decade and a half took him to New Dehli where he served for three years; and to Peking where he whistle-stopped for a brief nine months. The 1970s and 80s saw him peaking to diplomatic superstardom and international fame.

Those who discuss his achievements in the various councils of the UN which he either chaired or addressed ascribe his success largely to his passionate advocacy of all manner of Third World causes.

In fact, he still meets fans who quote back to him the effervescent oratory of those bygone days. The truth is that he has another *persona* behind closed doors. Salim can be such a formidable operator and an unstoppable dissembler that a European old hand once described him as a "diplomat's diplomat." Of him a senior British diplomat also said: "He is the most powerful African at the UN, equally capable of carrying his allies along as winning the confidence of his adversaries."

Whether or not he can now successfully deploy this vast experience on home ground is too early to say. It is undeniable, however, that he is starting off with considerable political names in his team.

Foremost is perhaps his Principal Secretary, Pius Msekwa. Although a civil servant, he commands enormous political assets. Ever since he graduated from Makerere in 1960, he has held several important posts in various fields. He was Clerk to the National Assembly from 1960-62; the ruling party's national executive secretary in the momentous year 1967 and Dar es Salaam University's Vice-Chancellor after that. His work as chairman of the Judicial Commission is highly spoken of. He is very reticent about the ace he holds: his intimate connections in high places.

Another is Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru. A leading luminary of the left, he is deemed by some to be a power centre in his own right. He will look after Regional Administration, Local Government, Housing and Co-operatives. Gertrude Mongela who has shown evidence of drive and initiative gets the demanding portfolio of Community Development, Social Welfare and Culture and Youth. However, potentially the more sensitive charge goes to Anna Makinda, an accountant who got her lift-off after remarkable work in the Public Accounts Committee. In addition to dealing with emergencies like fuel and food shortages, she will also be responsible for the business of the National Assembly, for party affairs, as well as the rather delicate question of "Co-operation between the government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government." Salim, who once upon a time edited a daily, has kept Information and Broadcasting to himself. In a circular announcing the portfolios, the Prime Minister has made it clear his Ministers of State are fully responsible for duties assigned to them.

The way Salim has gone about distributing the workload shows that he can still play a shrewd hand for all the apparent razzmatazz with which he embarked upon his new office. Secondly, it reveals a

meeting of minds between himself and Mwalimu when it comes to political management. Almost 20 years ago, Nyerere had a similar problem of dealing with stalwarts when he established the Directorate of Planning under his wing. He broke the Directorate into parts, gave each according to his competence, told them to get on with it and pitched responsibility firmly at their door. Salim is the fourth Prime Minister.

The first was Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, currently secretary-general of Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM), the country's sole political party. He first became Prime Minister for Tanganyika when, to the amazement and consternation of many people, Nyerere resigned as Prime Minister in January, 1962, only a short time after the country had attained independence from Britain. He chose to return to the people, examine the party (TANU) machine and plan a future strategy. He left control of the country in Kawawa's hands. A pre-independence labour leader, Kawawa was one of the early leaders who developed unswerving loyalty to Nyerere and shared his aspirations. Therefore, when Mwalimu left Kawawa in control he was doing so to a long time confidant and trusted political associate. Indeed, after Nyerere had returned as President, political observers speculated that Kawawa stood *primus inter pares* as a likely successor to Nyerere's Presidential chain.

Kawawa retained this portfolio when Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the United Republic of Tanzania. On top of that he was appointed Second Vice-President in the Union government. The year 1977 brought a new era in Tanzania's political history and this era was heralded by important events. One of them was Kawawa's exit from Premiership. Some people argue that Kawawa's exit came at a time when it was desired. What they mean is that it came in the wake of a compulsory villagisation programme which did not win him many friends. Also it followed his luckless Operation Maduka which closed down several private shops in rural areas. The operation earned Nyerere's caustic remark: "Any leader who is ordering closures resulting in people not getting their necessary requirements is an enemy to Tanzania's policy of *ujamaa* and self-reliance. Private shops," he added, "will die a natural death when sufficient co-operatives run by competent people are opened." It is for this reason that other observers say that Kawawa's exit was inevitable.

Whether these arguments are correct or not, the fact is that Kawawa's departure created room for Edward Moringe Sokoine.

Kawawa's successor was a surprise choice. Sokoine, was a Defence Minister when promoted Premier. But he had not

been one of Mwalimu's early disciples. Although he had been a very active TANU member, he had not been a prominent pre-independence politician. He had worked as a local government administrator in his home district and skills and experience he gathered then partly account for his success in TANU. Recognition came when he was nominated and subsequently elected an MP for his district. Sokoine did not, however, inherit his predecessor's other title: namely the second Vice-Presidency. That was abolished with the birth of the CCM.

Sokoine took over the Premiership when tasks had piled up. The fact that TANU and ASP, had merged into one political party meant more work for Mwalimu who is the chairman. This meant in turn the Prime Minister had to shoulder other duties. Besides, a number of things were crying out for attention: the villagisation programme was going through a difficult phase. Spending curbs recommendations made by a special Presidential committee, KRUM, awaited implementation. Tanzania was also adjusting itself to the collapse of the East African Community at the same time as it was trying to absorb the repercussions of the inauspicious dissolution of the co-operative societies. Decentralisation had not worked as well as it might and extensive revisions had been called for. Also the protracted, expensive war with Amin had cast its shadow. Above all, Tanzania was in an economic bind — hardly the best of times to take over as Prime Minister. Yet Sokoine was not deterred, neither by the scale of the problems he had to combat nor by the intractableness of some of them.

For the long haul, he fell back on his inner resources: a ferocious tenacity of purpose and an unshakable determination to proceed hopefully, however fraught the journey. A hardworking man himself, he soon infected others with his commitment. Neither domineering nor heavy handed but modest and considerate, he merged with the people and managed to bring out the best in them. He travelled extensively and listened more than he talked — which is saying a lot in a country where speech-making is the rage — and as result left relief and satisfaction even where he failed to offer immediate succour. It is this elusive quality of the man who embodied the promise of salvation rather than who actually delivered it that endeared him to the common man.

There was a sense of frustration, therefore, when he stepped down in 1980 on grounds of ill-health, leaving Cleopa Msuya to hold the fort. If anything, Msuya proved a bird of passage.

Sokoine returned three years later to a terrain which was familiar but whose problems had become more entangled than they were before. He decided that at least some of the keys to the solutions lay with

the coterie of high-flying racketeers and forged ahead with vigour to tackle them. As it spread, Sokoine's net inadvertently caught the innocent as well: the pavement hawkers selling Aunties' matchboxes or a quarter-full bottle of petrol that had been bled on a grassy side road from a government vehicle. The affluent bucaniers he was actually gunning for escaped. He thus ended by aggravating the powerful without quite relieving the disadvantaged and there was a time before his death on April 12 when his standing shrank with the common man. But his tragic death and the ensuing outpourings of national grief restored status to his name: he died as he lived, a man of the people.

Salim, his successor, has already shown

indications that he stands poised to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. But he appears to prefer the step-by-step approach, of quietly imbibing the lessons of those who have preceded him before launching himself into anything novel. Whatever he decides, he will certainly need two things: a special vest to take the brickbats and a synthesiser to keep a vigorous balance between Zanzibar's and Tanzania's interests. After all, he did demonstrate with a rabid Zanzibari as well as a rabid Tanganyikan that he was a Zanzibari and a Tanzanian in equal parts.

In any event, Salim's Premiership promises to be an interesting one, the first that will most probably carry a heavy foreign accent ●

Kingunge Ngombale

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 p 63

[Article by Sulayman Salim: "The Last of the Tanzanian Left"]

[Text] Fortune has lately come unbidden to Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru, the banner-bearer of the Tanzania super-left. Last year he would have become CCM's secretary-general but for superior intervention. Instead, he got the chairman of the influential department of publicity and propaganda. In April, he was appointed a Minister of State with a portfolio that is certain to strengthen his contacts with the grassroots on the widest possible scale.

The present run of luck contrasts with the years of wilderness which first engulfed him more than a decade ago. As a Regional Commissioner and therefore a member of the National Assembly he was foolhardy or principled enough, depending on one's perspective, to vote against a crucial government Bill.

TANU, the ruling party then, like the successor CCM, was a harsh disciplinarian. Retribution came swiftly. Ngombale Mwiru was dismissed to the chorus of hisses and boos from the government media. "Publicity-seeker," *Radio Tanzania* blared out; "Super-hypocrite" intoned the *Daily News*. But he took it all stoically, arguing that since the party is the sole instrument of political change he would sooner remain within and wrestle it his way than quit in pique.

Whether or not the party has changed because he stayed is debatable but he can claim that he has been triumphantly vindicated. He has not only survived but also bettered his chances to help redirect it.

Times have changed, however. His opponents in the great debate between "insiders" and "outsiders" are now either in disarray or have succumbed to *embourgeoisement*, a curious virus that

afflicts the left as they go up or down to the middle class.

The remaining find the day-to-day battle for sheer survival sufficiently engaging to want to re-open old controversies.

If they did, the terms will have altered. They will no longer argue that a middle class party like the CCM cannot conceivably be transformed into a vehicle of revolutionary socialism but assert instead that the super-left is a lost cause because the ordinary left has failed to deliver in Tanzania. Nevertheless, such a verdict is unlikely to depress the long-term optimist in Ngombale Mwiru and he will soldier on regardless. His enthusiasm to get leftists into the party is so strong that not so long ago he risked the charge of tribalism by campaigning for Kighoma Malima to get into the NEC, the party's supreme body. Malima, like Ngombale Mwiru, is a member of the Zaramo ethnic group.

Ngombale Mwiru went to school in Guinea and Senegal where he added French to his English education. Like Walter Bugoya, the general-manager of Tanzania Publishing House, Baruti and Nsa Kaisi, he traces his political roots to the TANU Youth League as well as the study group. His career as the Principal of the party's Ideological College at Kivukoni, secretary-general of TANU Youth League and Education Officer in the National Service means he has helped shape cadres who are now working in the CCM and allied institutions. Important party documents, like the famous Guidelines of 1971 and the Constitution bear his imprint. Furthermore, he is known to have served as a Presidential emissary several times to Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

In his mind's eye, he is a thorough-going socialist and even a Marxist. Other observers who know him well beg to differ. They rather see him as a realist, inclined to moderation; they suspect that beneath the Ngombale Mwiru of the ultra-radical rhetoric there is a centrist struggling to come out. They are positive that when in power it is to the centre rather than the left that he will move.

Ngombale Mwiru enjoys a good argument. He is an effective, even a persuasive debater, outdebating many of his party peers, but there is a certain *hauteur* about the man that leaves cold the hearts of many a common man •

Use of Occult Questioned

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 84 pp 64-66

[Article: "In the Witches' Grove with African Statesmen"]

[Text] Some African statesmen make full use of fetishes which give them a magical aura. But should witchcraft be used as a political weapon?

A weird word has gained currency in the Tanzanian capital in the last few months: *Ndumba*. Dar es Salaam wags say that if you know what *Ndumba* means then you are well on the way to unlocking the mystery of Edward Sokoine's tragic death. They affirm this with a peremptory certitude that throws any alternative version well out of court. The facts are not in dispute.

Sokoine, twice Prime Minister, was travelling along the Morogoro-Dodoma highway on April 12 when an oncoming, fast-driven, heavy vehicle bashed into his car. Sokoine was sitting at the rear. He sustained multiple injuries and died instantly. Police evidence and subsequent autopsy point conclusively to death by accident.

The Dar folks listen politely, voice their doubts and especially frown at the government's cold, matter-of-fact verdict because it makes no gesture whatsoever to *Ndumba* or occult forces which in the recent past have assumed such a high profile in Tanzanian public life. If the evidence of the folks is to be believed, *Ndumba* was unleashed on Sokoine right at the beginning of his Premiership.

Dar es Salaam occult circles maintain that *Ndumba*'s hosts first made contact with Sokoine at the official residence at Msasani back in 1977. Like their counterparts in the spy world they have been lying down as "sleepers" ready to leap to active service when the summons tolled.

When they went on the offensive, Sokoine was undefended, or in Dar's vivid idiom, "improperly clad and just sitting there." A family friend intervened through

the medium of a very well-known occultist. The assailants retreated, regrouped and launched a fresh attack before he had put up his defences.

Sokoine capitulated and sought to resign his Premiership on grounds of ill-health, the government said; on grounds of an occult attack, his son told his schoolmates at a Dar es Salaam primary school. That is how the story of the occult drama in high places spread and grew in embellishment with every tale.

Therefore, when Sokoine agreed to serve as Prime Minister for the second time in 1980, wags had long joined the occult brotherhood to watch the unfolding spectacular.

In the initial months of his second term they used to proclaim with relish: "Let everybody beware that the Masai has come back with *Ndumba*, the guardians of the plains, the lakes and the wild mountains."

For a long while, there was little to report from the occult front. But these freelance town criers lost none of their appetite for what they billed to be a bloody encounter. Sometimes they sustained interest by detecting a stalemate; that is when they dismissed persistent inquirers about the state of play with "they are still measuring each other up," always circumspect not to reveal the identity of the other party.

Excitement rippled through when, within a period of six months at the end of last year and the beginning of this, Sokoine twice went to Switzerland for medical treatment. It was an open secret in Dar es Salaam that he had begun to re-consult the occult at about the same time. Consequently, when a

few months later he lay dead in a pool of blood amid fragments of broken glass one verdict and one verdict alone ran rampant among the occult and their enthusiasts: *Ndumba* had fulfilled his mission. Government pleas for reason and logic went in vain.

It is not the first time *Ndumba* or *Ndonga* — the two are synonymous — has gone loose in public life. When Kwege Muntali and Ali Said Saleh, two promising radio men of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, died in a road accident in the prime of youth in 1964, and Titus Mbatu, another versatile prodigy, fatally crashed his car into a mango tree just outside TBC in 1965, *Ndumba* was called in for blame but then went away scotfree to wreak evil elsewhere. He does not care very much about diplomatic immunity either, as Obed Mbogo Katikaza knows only too well.

Katikaza, a brilliant student at Makerere, came down with a good honours degree, joined the Civil Service on the morrow of independence and rushed through the ranks to become Chief of Protocol in 1965 and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France in 1966, one of the very few Tanzanian diplomats to hold such a post.

As Principal Secretary he trod none too gently on someone believed to be on first-name terms with *Ndumba*. Lucky for him, he had a narrow escape but he is today chair-ridden.

Not only can *Ndumba* dispense with formal regulations and enter the university without entry requirements, some luminaries are known to have bolted from the ivory tower at the Hill to cultivate his society in pursuit of fame and fortune.

There is, for example, the famous case of a literary laureate at the university who, having been attacked by a rival through occult powers, recovered and fired back. The rival backed down with a kindly warning not to try again. He did not.

Ndumba rigs the football field as well. Instances are legion of impenetrable defenders failing to perform, of deft forwards shooting wide or "shooting coconut palms" within less than 50 yards of the goal — all for quite inexplicable reasons.

Insiders of Tanzania's two successful teams, Simba and Yanga, have told *Africa Now* that *Ndumba* is present in football contests and it is common to impregnate individual players because their counterparts "are loaded" as the saying goes.

Sometimes impregnation, or *kago* in the local lingo, fails. That was probably so in the case of Hussein Tindwa, Simba's devastating centre-half. He fell down and died in a decisive match amid charges of *Ndumba*. Like the government in Sokoine's case, the local preacher laid his prestige on the line, gave the hard facts about Tindwa's

history of heart trouble and the inevitability of death and showed *Ndumba* the door. Enthusiasts quoted back the Moses/Pharaoh encounter when snakes gobbled up snakes and *Ndumba* escaped again, with reputation intact and prestige high, to set up shop where conflict and ambition thrive and fears proliferate.

His clients vary. They include broken hearts for whom romance has gone out of life; business rivals lusting for monopoly; an accused person raring for an acquittal; torturers living in the shadow of their former victims and politicians who, having clawed their way up, now find they must put the moment of reckoning at bay at all costs.

In fact, *Ndumba* is so well established that talisman-wearing senior party men are not in the least embarrassed when their amulets slip off their body politic. Whenever that has happened, as for instance, when they go for a medical check-up, they magisterially pick up their wares with a ringing declaration: "They will know when they come that I am properly clad and not just sitting there." A declaration like that is meant to travel far and often does.

Ndumba is a collective noun taking on board the whole gamut of occultism, exorcism, numerology, through prayer power, necromancy, to herbal medicine and second sight. The word applies to practitioners of these crafts but does not distinguish the good from the evil ones; nor does it apply to victims.

Tanzania, especially the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has produced adepts at one of these sciences or in all of them at different times. In the 40s, it was Bi Kirembwe, the Queen of Giningi, the seat of necromancers, who was much sought after. There are those who saw her cut an awesomely regal figure with her dropping earlobes at the more prestigious football matches.

The 50s saw a discreet recognition accorded to a poetess — an extremely discreet lady herself. Divination was not a headache to her. It is said she foretold the advent of the revolution five years ahead by just playing around with coffee beans. There have been men too. Fresh in the mind is the landowner who used to capture marauding leopards by wielding magic squares at them. Indeed to date, one of Zanzibar's less talked about invisible exports to the Gulf and Central Africa is the occult adept.

In Swahili fiction, the *Ndumba* craftsman emerges true to type "so withered and so wild in attire." Such is the case with Fundi Mangungu in Mohamed Said Abdalla's celebrated novel, *Kisima cha Giningi*. Mangungu lived a bedraggled life in a ramshackle hut stooping on pounding sticks.

His modern counterparts are worlds away. Most of them are well heeled. Some

are civil servants with professional qualifications. Others have private means. Some are polyglots who master indigenous and foreign languages. There is also a whole brood of dilettantes — men and women — who have never heard of the Hebraic incantation of power "Barhatiya, Barhatiya," let alone know which operation must go with what star in order to succeed.

The books in use are the age-old ones: *Shams-al-Ma'aref* and *Manba'a Usul al-Hikmah* of Ali al-Buni, *Sa'at al-Khabar* of Abu Ma'ashar al-Falaki, al-Ghazali's *al-Awfaq*, *Khazinat al-Asraar al-Kubra* of Muhammad Afandi an-Nazili, *Mujarrabat* of ad-Dayrabi and *al-Jawahir al-Lama'a* of Ali al-Marzuki.

Their merits vary. *Shams* or *Sun of the Great Gnosés* is comprehensive, taking in numerology, divination, spell-casting as well as exorcism and control of spirits. The only setback is that it has several mystically coded chapters which take masters to decipher. *Sa'ah* or *The Hour and the Event*, on the other hand, is wholly devoted to divination by signs of the Zodiac as is *Awfaq*. While *Mujarrabat* or *Proven Cases* has very good chapters on herbal medicine and love spells.

Although the text is Arabic, ritual is either indigenous or the native lore served with alien flavour. One of the rituals of impregnation beloved of élite politicians is a good example. It involves leaping over blood trickling from a freshly slaughtered animal at cross-roads in the dead of the night. That is native; the Arabic incantation accompanying it, foreign.

On the other hand, Abeid Amani Karume, Zanzibar's first President, went entirely indigenous when he made his occult bid for power which precipitated the revolution more than 20 years ago. He had live goats buried with their eyes, ears and mouths sown up in the name of the people holding positions of power. The ritual took place at Dunga, about 15 miles to the east of Zanzibar town. There are speculations that after that he kept vigil burning effigies over candles. This will be foreign.

To be sure, Tanzanian leaders are not alone in enlisting the occult in the service of politics. The phenomenon obtains throughout the continent. In fact, if ever there was a single congenial meeting place for African men of power, it would be the witches' grove.

Two of the leaders who have survived longest in Africa, despite numerous attempts to oust them, are President Nimeiri of Sudan and President Mobutu of Zaire. In the case of President Nimeiri, his membership of a Sufi mystical order is supposed to have played a part in his survival on more than one occasion.

As for President Mobutu's power, it is widely believed that his fetish resides in his stick, which he is never without. When it is

raised and Mobutu speaks, no one interrupts or would dare to. It is this which is believed to protect Mobutu and renders efforts to overthrow him useless. This power is considered to be self-evident. Mobutu himself is successful — he has survived; and so by definition his power and his protection are better than that of his enemies who have not survived.

Similar protective powers resided in the fly whisk of Kenyatta and in the ring of Haile Selassie. Kenyatta's membership in the occult goes back to his *Mau Mau* days. He owed his survival then partly to the *mundu mugo* who, apart from rendering other useful services in the forest community, also protected him from the spells of the *murogi*, the dreaded black magic workers. The *mundu mugo* gave him the protective fly whisk and the ring of power.

Haile Selassie had a similar ring. In Ethiopia today, this ring is believed to have been taken from Haile Selassie's dead body by the present Head of State, Lt. Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, and this explains his survival from a number of assassination attempts. In Haile Selassie's case there were also darker rumours (never substantiated) of human sacrifices in the lake by his palace at Debre Zeit to the south of Addis Ababa to keep him active. Certainly the Emperor, like most of his Ministers and members of the court, consulted a fortune-teller regularly.

The belief in the protective power enjoyed by such Heads of State is strong enough to act as an important psychological weapon which can inhibit attempts to overthrow a regime. It is reinforced by the fear of reprisal which frequently goes hand in hand with this. The survival for 11 years of the regime of Marcias Ngueme in Equatorial Guinea can, in part, be explained by his ruthless behaviour — a quarter of the population fled the country; one in 500 were killed by the security police; there were 5,000 political prisoners and 28,000 in the slave labour camps. But this is not enough to explain why he was only overthrown when his nephew and Vice-Minister of Defence decided to act after his own brother's execution by Marcias. There was something else.

When Marcias Ngueme was executed after a brief trial in September 1979 the shooting had to be carried out by Moroccan troops. No Guineans were prepared to do the job. They feared that Marcias's spirit would return (as he threatened to do) as a leopard or a tiger and kill all those who attacked him. Given Marcias's supposed capacity to be in two places at once, this was certainly one of the factors which kept him in power for so long.

Witchcraft and magic surface on a number of other levels. In a case in 1983 in Swaziland, eight people were executed for

carrying out a ritual murder — as part of an effort to revive an ailing business. In August 1981 five high ranking army officers in Liberia were arrested for plotting to kill Master Sergeant Doe. The attempt apparently involved the use of a witch doctor in whose house were found blood, hair and bones. In Sierre Leone a few years ago there were a spate of ritual murders with political overtones intended to influence elections.

In 1981 a long-serving Minister from western Kenya was expelled from Parliament after being convicted on charges of winning an election in Busia south by bribery and witchcraft.

In Zimbabwe's war of independence, spirit mediums were used to mobilise support by both ZANLA and ZIPRA forces. In the last years of the war the White Rhodesian government tried to use similar tactics to rally support.

In neighbouring Zambia, there has been the case of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Monsignor Emanuel Milingo. His faith-healing and exorcisms led to allegations of witchcraft. Whatever the truth of the allegations, it is clear that they were used by some of his enemies as part of a political struggle for control of the Zambian Church.

Educated people have a tendency to laugh at these "primitive" beliefs and superstitions, at the idea of familiars, or of the frightening concept of the zombie, the revived dead; at the idea that all deaths except extreme old age are caused by an outside agent, by an ancestor or a sorcerer; at the allegations that witches cause lightning to strike houses or cattle. It is only when a person finds himself directly involved or threatened that he takes it more seriously.

But the point is less whether such stories are true or false, but that they are believed and therefore can be, and are, used as political weapons, as another way of inducing fear and political paralysis among one's enemies.

Presidents find it hard enough to protect themselves with modern weapons, guards, secret services and informers. They need all the help they can get — and magic in all its forms is a potent and valuable addition to its armoury, if all too often a blood one ●

OUAGADOUGOU CONDUCTS ALERT EXERCISE

Passek-Taale Comments on Test

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 11-13 May 84 p 10

[Commentary "Passek-Taale Speaks"]

[Excerpt] On 6 May 1984 a transport vehicle overturned in the Mane region. The toll: 19 dead and 17 injured.

Dear cousin: Not a dull moment in Ouaga! In the early morning of 8 May residents of the capital--both civilian and military--were given a real jolt.

At about 0500 hours an alert was sounded. Light and heavy shots were fired from the vicinity of the Office of the President or the Entente Council, the headquarters of the CNR [National Revolutionary Council]. At intervals tracer bullets streaked across the still darkened skies. The municipal siren began to bellow unceasingly.

The people came quickly out of their houses. Standing out in the streets, women covered in loincloths, men with their napkins still under their belt, children whose cheeks were still covered with the heavy spittle of the night--all of them with their arms crossed on their chests asking what was happening.

And what happened then?

The radio, which had been silent until then, came on the air to sound some revolutionary notes. It was a "test alert."

It seems that in that anguished atmosphere, there were some who rejoiced.

Personally, and I tell you this, dear cousin, under the strictest pledge of secrecy, I took the time to look around out there. Now do not tell this to Tipoko, who thinks wrongly that I am a fearless knight, for in his supercilious way he will undoubtedly make fun of me the next time I am back in the village.

I saw practically nothing.

In any case, I think that those who celebrated and made merry were truly imprudent.

For my part, I have always adhered to the wisdom of the old woman of Syracuse, who wept great tears at the passing of a certain king. When someone asked her why she was weeping so hard, she answered quite simply: "At least I knew him. I do not know the one who is coming after him."

Do you not think, dear cousin, that it is rather foolish for one to jump for joy when one hears the bugles sound?

Alert Tests Degree of Popular Mobilization

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 11 May 84 pp 12, 13

[Text] A test alert was conducted on Tuesday 8 May 1984 at 0500 hours. A large part of Ouagadougou was awakened by the City Hall siren, followed by the sound of automatic weapons firing. To complete the realism of the test, the national radio station stayed off the air for a certain time. This test made it possible to assess the degree of public mobilization to defend both themselves and the popular cause which, since 4 August, has been represented in Upper Volta by the CNR. It also showed the strong and weak points of our neocolonial army in its transitional phase.

According to the communique issued by the national secretary general of the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], the test was conclusive. In less than 30 minutes, all the militants of the RDP [Democratic People's Revolution], soldiers as well as civilians, men and women, stepped forth unhesitatingly to join up with their various municipal units or the national secretariat of the CDR. All the elements of the 15th people's vigilance brigade answered the call, and 75 percent of the CDR elements currently in training came to their training center.

So, with all due respect to the internal and external reactionaries who are trying to distort it by their many machinations, this exercise gave meaning to the slogan, "The fatherland or death, we will conquer."

The people showed that the defense of the fatherland is not something that only involves a portion of the people (the specialized armed forces); it involves all of the people, who know how to defend their highest interests against all aggressors, from whatever quarter. The people have chosen, and they know where their happiness lies. Woe to destabilizers, wherever they may be.

We publish below the reflections of our colleague, Ali Zerbo, on the test alert.

Comrades: Lenin once said that before anything else the revolution must be able to defend itself. At a later time he added that today is too early, but

tomorrow is too late. Even if, in the Soviet context of the time, the second assertion came ahead of the first, and for good reason, it is still no less true that in the Voltan case one could reverse the order of those two assertions, or read them together, taking into account their truth as well as their political and ideological profundity. Following the conquest of the apparatus of the neocolonial state, and at the onset of the struggle to achieve mastery over the neocolonial bureaucracy--and at the very time when international imperialism is growing and intensifying its strategy of planetary domination by attacking all centers of resistance--the young and dynamic Voltan revolution, which with every passing day is being further enriched by the experience of the other struggling peoples, has the right and indeed the duty to perfect and consolidate its overall defense. Since it exists, it has an obligation to grow, to become able to make the happiness of the Voltan people a reality, despite the difficult circumstances created by local reactionary forces and the hostile geopolitical environment, inhabited by lackeys of international imperialism. Thus, our democratic and popular revolution takes defense--defense and security--as its most important watchwords. No price-tag can be put on our security, because it is the indispensable foundation for the other tasks our revolution faces, as clearly set out in the political orientation speech.

But who, exactly, will defend us? And against whom?

We will certainly defend the democratic and popular revolution against the imperialists of every stamp. Without a keen sense of organizational methods, our victory over the enemy would be ephemeral. If we do not immerse ourselves in the orientation speech and the fundamental basic principles, it will be very difficult for us to understand the true nature of the enemy and the crimes he commits; within the anti-imperialist front we will be seen as a loosely disciplined band, armchair revolutionaries, imbued with petit-bourgeois sentimentalism, bereft of sincere convictions.

That is adventurism, which is not for serious revolutionaries. So it is a question of guarding against the many dangers we face in order to avoid failure. So we speak about organization, mobilization, the creation of a real anti-imperialist front that could facilitate the rapid and methodical liquidation of the after-effects of the bourgeoisie, the death, the "de-fattening of the bourgeois." So we have no choice but to defend the gains of the revolution while at the same time attacking the enemy on new fronts. And our future conquests will demand strictness, discipline, the spirit of sacrifice and correct practices, which are not possible without a correct theory. In sum, at the present stage of the struggle of our valiant people, a stage that we call "RDP," we must at least establish our priorities, our prime objectives, and create an entire strategy. It was doubtless for all of these important reasons that the tactic spelled out by the great Lenin on the eve of the Great Russian Revolution of October 1917 seems more than useful to us. In effect, when Lenin said that "today is too early and tomorrow is too late," he had just seen how the revolution had suddenly come, surprising the reactionaries, the big landowners and the other bourgeois elements in their beds and pleasure haunts.

Whimpering in the Enemy Camp

Similarly, our revolution--the popular insurrection of 4 August, on which the hopes of the people depend--surprised our enemies, and it will continue to

surprise the reactionaries, who will be constrained continually to revise their thinking, to postpone their criminal attack plans.

As long as we succeed in surprising the adversary, or rather the enemy, we will be in a position of strength in relation to him. Or rather, by taking into account the old bourgeois principle which says that "he who wants peace should prepare for war," we should always keep the initiative and sometimes dare to take bold initiatives within the strict framework of defending our revolution. It is exactly that political and ideological lucidity that enabled the revolution to succeed in its execution of the test alert of Tuesday 8 May 1984, which continues to spread desolation and whimpering in the enemy camp. In a single stroke, we have succeeded in upsetting all of its current strategy, thanks to the vigilance of the CNR, the CDR and the entire populace. That is why it seems desirable for the people to remain mobilized and organized on clear revolutionary foundations, in order to assure popular defense against the internal and external enemy. While the military question, that is security, is the number one priority at the moment, it is also only the beginning. And all of the people must understand the good reasons behind such a salutary task, and they should all make their own modest contribution to the popular defense, by facilitating the work of the military comrades, and by participating actively in the various tasks of the revolution.

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CSO:3419/700

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

DECENTRALIZATION POLICY--The Upper Volta President, Captain Thomas Sankara has temporarily moved the headquarters of his administration from the capital Ouagadougou to Koupe some 140 kilometres in the Namegtenga province. According to an official source, the measure is part of the revolutionary government's decentralisation policy which is aimed at involving the rural population in the decision making process. Under the policy, the chief executive would move from town to town or province to province to perform in huts and even under trees. Important visitors to Upper Volta would now have to journey outside the capital to meet government leaders, the source said, adding that new Ambassadors would now present their Letters of Credence either at the presidential palace or in cottages and under trees. In another development, Upper Volta is restructuring its education system with emphasis on agricultural training in all schools and a vigorous study of local languages. The source said this was necessary to infuse in the youth dignity in labour and also to help boost food production. Meanwhile, all the 1,400 teachers dismissed as a result of an illegal strike action last March have been replaced and their places taken over by "well qualified" personnel trained under a crash programme. To improve the housing situation in the country, the government has instructed that each of the 25 provinces should initially construct 20 units of houses. [Text]

[Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Jun 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/2015

GEM CONTRACT WITH SAUDIS CANCELLED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jun 84 p 13M

[Text]

LUSAKA — Zambia has cancelled its emerald exploration contract with a Saudi Arabian firm, and has instead signed a second deal with a joint European and South American consortium.

The original R25 million contract, with Saudi Arabia's International Development and Construction Co (IDCO), was withdrawn by Zambia's Reserved Minerals Corp (RMC) because the Arab group failed to implement the agreed deal.

Sources close to RCM said that IDCO, in addition to supplying expertise and machinery, were also required to provide interest free loans towards the establishment of an emerald exploration company.

This company would have been 51 percent-owned by RCM and 49 percent by IDCO. Apart from exploration, ICDO would also have undertaken the marketing of any gems found. None

of these obligations was fulfilled.

Last year, the sources said, RCM lost R1,5 million on emerald exploration, with overheads increased by the use of hired equipment.

A spokesman at the Saudi embassy in Lusaka said he was unable to comment on the decision as the original contract had not involved the Saudi government.

The contract was signed in 1982 by Mr Francis Kaunda, chairman of Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines, and by Prince Mansour Bin Abdul Aziz for IDCO.

Last week Zambian military and immigration personnel cleared the emerald mining area, in the Ndola district of the copper belt, of 800 illegal miners.

The RCM sources said that these steps were being taken to clear the path for the new international consortium to move in.

CSO: 3400/2000

HARD LIFE IN COMMUNAL AREAS DESCRIBED

Central Statistical Office Figures

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 84 p 10

[Article by Moeletsì Mbeki: "A Tough Life in the Communal Areas..."]

[Text]

A GREAT deal has been said about the bleak life led by people in the communal areas; the Central Statistical Office has now produced facts and figures to prove the claims.

The first report of the CSO's Zimbabwe National Household Survey Capability Programme — a five-year research project designed to measure the welfare of the people — demonstrates conclusively that urgent steps need to be taken to address the acute shortage of productive resources in the communal areas.

The report is a preliminary analysis of the findings from a sample of 1 600 households who live in the communal areas of Mashonaland Central. The conclusion is that these areas suffer from a shortage of just about everything a community needs to develop.

There is a shortage of able-bodied young males; there is a shortage of oxen for draught power; there is a shortage of land; there is a shortage of safe drinking water; there is a shortage of toilets, and there is a shortage of the credit facilities the peasants desperately need to buy sufficient inputs so they can properly cultivate the tiny plots they do have.

Because of this lack of resources, most of the younger male population of the communal areas have quite simply packed their bags and left for greener pastures. Thus while there are more males than females between the ages of zero and 19, after that, and especially in the age group between 20 and 49, there are nearly twice as many women as men.

One of the results of this mass migration by men of child-rearing age is that in the communal areas almost half of all households are headed by women.

The positive side of the outward male migration is that nearly a third (31 percent) of all households receive remittances from relatives working in urban areas or elsewhere.

In terms of land ownership, very few households have no land at all. The CSO experts, Cde Campion Maxwebo and Dr Myint Tin, said during an interview that many of the households who did not have land were teachers, nurses, and other professionals who serviced the peasant population in return for salaries.

What they said was most disturbing was that the average size of plots at 4.8 acres was very small and most of the households do not have adequate cattle to work even the small plots they have. Half of the households have no cattle and another 28 percent have less than five cattle.

Dr Tin, a specialist from the United Nations who has been seconded to CSO, stressed that at less than 5 acres, the average holding is not economical, given the low productivity of communal areas.

"This holding size determines the agricultural production that can theoretically be expected on that technical unit as well as the implements that can feasibly be used, hence the scale of agricultural operation."

"Judging by the average holding size, only small scale agricultural production is feasible," the report says. It concludes, "as the basic agricultural resource, holding size places the upper limit to development on an extensive basis".

A striking feature about the report's findings on cattle ownership is that while over 75 percent of the households have between five and no cattle, there is a tiny proportion of households that has large numbers of cattle at its disposal.

The survey reveals that 2.5 percent of households have more than 20 head of cattle, thus reflecting a strong class differentiation within the communal areas.

The CSO officers said they had not been able to determine whether the actual owners of these large herds were full-time farmers or whether they were members of the black elite who are normally resident in towns but keep livestock in communal areas, a practice that is known to be widespread. Case studies would reveal the real ownership of these herds, they said.

An important aspect to the development of the communal areas is access to loans for agricultural activities. The survey found that those households receiving loans were noticeably better off than those not receiving any. About three-quarters of all households received no loans at all however.

Virtually all loans were provided by the Agricultural Finance Corporation with the commercial banks making no loans at all for peasant agricultural activities. A sub-sample of 26 households receiving loans and 83 not receiving loans was analysed. It was found that those receiving loans were much better off than the average peasant household. The average size of their holdings were larger, at 6,1 acres, and they had more cattle, 6,5 on average, compared to 4,8 acres and 2,9 head of cattle for those not receiving any loans.

The survey also found a strong bias against female-headed households in the way AFC gave loans.

Whereas female-headed households made up about half of all households, 65 percent of the households receiving loans were headed by males. Those not receiving loans were however better educated, having reached grade 3 on average while those receiving loans had only reached grade 2 on average.

The CSO officers felt there was room for improving access to credit if co-operation between AFC and Agritex could be strengthened. — *Zimpapers Feature Service.*

Agriculture Ministry Assistance

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 84 p 11

[Article by Moeletsi Mbeki: "...Shumba's Trying To Improve It"]

[Text]

WHEN he grew up in Chiota communal lands in Mashonaland East, Enos Shumba's world did not extend further than the nearby market town of Marondera. Cde Shumba (26) has since greatly expanded his horizons, they now extend to all the communal areas of Zimbabwe.

As a research officer with the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Research and Specialist Services, his job is to search for means to help peasant farmers pick their way through the maze of agricultural bottlenecks that history and nature has burdened the peasants with. His own parents cultivated 3 ha with only 5 cattle when he was growing up, so he can rightly claim to have first hand experience of the problem. He trained as an agronomist at the University of Zimbabwe.

In helping the peasants, the department's philosophy is that its proposed solutions should not be foisted on the peasants from above but that they should rather be developed jointly with the peasants themselves.

One of the critical areas Cde Shumba is investigating is the cultivation of small grains — sorghum, pearl millet and finger millet — by peasant farmers.

He has found that despite the fact that maize has steadily been displacing the small grains since the turn of the century, large areas of the communal lands, nearly 40 percent of the land under cultivation, are devoted to growing small grains.

The peasants grow small grains for their own consumption rather than for sale though he says indirectly small grains do enter the money economy in that the traditional beer which is brewed from sorghum is sometimes sold for cash.

Cde Shumba was confident however that there is a future for small grains as cash crops for communal areas. The manufacturers of the popular beer "Chibuku", he said, have expressed willingness to support the introduction of a variety of sorghum called Red Swazi as a cash crop in the communal areas of Mangochi.

Experiments which are being carried out in dry areas of Masvingo province have shown that Red Swazi grows well with very little moisture and is resistant to damage by birds, he said.

It is the ability of small grains crops to withstand conditions of drought that has long convinced the peasants not to stop growing them.

"The proportion of total area planted to the small grains is larger in lower rainfall provinces emphasising the importance placed by the peasants on the need for stability in the major starch sources," he says.

Studies show that as you move from the wettest parts of the country to the driest, the proportion of cultivated land in communal areas devoted to small grains increases quite significantly.

In Mashonaland West, a high rainfall province, only about 7 percent of the land under cultivation was planted with small grain crops while in Matebeleland South and in Manicaland over 60 percent of the land under cultivation was under small grain crops.

As a main crop, peasant farmers however prefer to grow maize. This is partly to do with its palatability but it is also because far more research has been devoted to improving maize

yields.

"Maize can also be harvested green to supplement family starch requirements before the next harvest in April/May," Ode Shumba points out.

Because of the research effort that has gone into improving maize seeds, between 1951 and 1980 it has been found that maize yields in communal areas steadily increased from 342 kg per hectare to 695 kg per ha.

Yields from pearl millet the main small grain used for sadza, have dropped drastically in the last 30 years from 531 kg per ha in 1951 to 385 kg per ha in 1980.

To re-establish the peasants' confidence in small grains, Ode Shumba says research will "have to be intensified" to arrest the decline in yields and suitable hybrid seeds also have to be developed.

Research on small grains has so far fallen behind research on maize that there is not at present a mechanical mill which grinds small grains. They first have to be pounded by hand before they can be milled.

"The possibility of developing simple implements to alleviate problems associated with small grain flour preparation should be investigated," he says. — Zimpapers Feature Service.

ORDEAL OF MAIZE IMPORTING CONVOYS THROUGH TETE PROVINCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

HARARE — Human bones and burnt-out shells of trucks still dot the verges of the "Road of death" through Tete in Mozambique to the Malawi border.

A reporter from the Zimbabwean National News Agency, who travelled with a Zimbabwe Army-escorted convoy of trucks through the district recently, wrote that several burnt-out huts and villages bore testimony to the activities of Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

A truck driver said that until a few weeks ago, the stench of rotting flesh hung heavy around the scene of a convoy ambush last year.

Dogs and wild animals scavenged among human corpses, the driver said.

Along the road — Zimbabwe's main export artery to Malawi, and the

route along which vitally-needed maize imports are brought to Harare — about 30 trucks lie abandoned, the reporter said.

Every day, heavily-armed Zimbabwe soldiers drive a convoy of about 70 trucks through to the Malawi border at Zobue.

Among the 20 military vehicles which accompany the trucks are an ambulance and a breakdown truck.

From Zimbabwe's Nyamapanda border post, the convoy takes about five hours to reach Tete, travelling at 60 km/h.

At Tete, there is normally a two-hour delay while truck drivers cross the 250 m suspension bridge which spans the Zambezi River, paying a R2,20 toll fee.

The tarred road through the Tete corridor

was described by the reporter as narrow and neglected.

IMPORTING

Parts of it have been washed away in the heavy rains and thick bush grows up to the edge of the tarmac.

Zimbabwe is importing 80 000 tons of maize from Malawi this year to supplement its own meagre harvest.

Paying around R200 a ton for the maize, it costs the Zimbabwe Government a further R170 a ton to transport it to the depots inside the country.

A number of Zimbabwean truck drivers have been killed or injured in attacks by the MNR on vehicles using the route.

Frelimo soldiers who guarded the trucks also suffered casualties in rebel attacks mounted by groups of up to 100 men.

EX-FIGHTERS SWORN IN AS MAGISTRATES

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 9 Jun 84 p 3

[Text]

TWO former ZANLA combatants, one of them a "platoon commander" were among three new magistrates sworn in at a ceremony in the Harare regional court yesterday.

They are Mr Tandaridze Ignatius Mugowa (26), Mr Frank Kanenyeny (26), and Mr Charles Kunofiwa Hungwe.

Swearing in the new magistrates, the Chief Magistrate, Mr Misheck Cheda, said: "The three of you have chosen a career which calls for a great sense of responsibility. You will find that you now wield considerable power and jurisdiction over the liberty of other people.

"The consequences of your verdicts and sentences can have far-reaching effects on the persons that appear before you."

Warning them to be impartial Mr Cheda said: "Not all cases that come before you will be interesting. You will in most cases be called upon to exercise a lot of patience with difficult witnesses and sometimes difficult lawyers."

Mr Mugowa was born in Bikita district. He did his

O-levels at Silveira mission before going to Mozambique in 1978 where he trained with ZANLA forces.

After Independence, he took up a magistrates' course and joined the Ministry of Justice at the end of 1981. Mr Kanenyeny attended Kudzanayi Primary School and Highfield Secondary School. He studied privately to obtain an A-level certificate. He joined the Ministry of Justice in 1980.

Mr Hungwe, a former ZANLA "platoon commander" who operated during the war of liberation in Matabeleland South was born in Chibi communal lands and went to Berejena Primary School and Dadaya Secondary School.

He left for Mozambique to join the liberation struggle, a day after he had written the last examination paper in 1978.

After military training in Mozambique, he was deployed in Matabeleland South where he operated until ceasefire. He joined the Ministry of Justice in September 1980.

CSO: 3400/1098

GOVERNMENT CATTLE RAISING PROJECT FOR MATABELELAND SOUTH

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 84 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE mammoth cattle ranching scheme being established by the Government in Matabeleland South will, barring unforeseen circumstances, bring an agrarian revolution with potentially untold benefits for the province's peasants.

The scheme, a sprawling 270 000 ha of land that covers a huge chunk of Matabeleland South, and bought by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, has been contracted to the parastatal Agricultural and Rural Development Authority.

From Monday this week the Cold Storage Commission has embarked on a holding operation involving the purchase of cattle.

Arda general manager Dr Liberty Mhlanga said yesterday it would be two to three months before Arda finished recruiting manpower needed to run the ranch.

"We want to develop the ranching scheme, which is the biggest of all our operations, in a

way that will bring benefits to the people in the area," Dr Mhlanga said.

Arda was now recruiting people with managerial, accounting and other skills necessary to run the ranching scheme. Dr Mhlanga could not say how many people would eventually be employed but said one of the benefits that would accrue to the local people was the employment opportunity.

"We need a manager to handle all the operations and two or three to subdivide the farm into manageable bits. The farm workers on the former commercial units will be assessed for suitability," he said.

The pieces of commercial farms purchased by Government on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis would have to be re-fenced and pegged.

In about two years "we hope to have put everything together", he said.

The scheme, once operational, would help communal people improve their livestock.

The main difference of the ranch from the former commercial farms

would be its people-oriented instead of individual-oriented nature. Throughout its operations district councils would have a role. This way people living outside the ranch would also see the project as their own.

The problems of fence cutting that brought about tensions between commercial and communal farmers would be eliminated as peasants learn to respect property.

On resource utilisation, Dr Mhlanga said: "We are essentially looking at ranching, and resources from irrigation schemes such as dry maize stalks will, instead of being burnt, be used as winter feed for cattle.

"Although the scheme started as a rescue operation in a province where dissident agitation, sometimes with open support from peasants particularly in Kezi, resulted in a number of commercial farmers leaving, the end product of the operation will be untold benefits for all, now that security forces have restored peace and security," he said.

CSO: 3400/1098

ARMY GROWS COTTON

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 84 p 7

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe National Army expects to earn \$20 000 this year from its 39,5 ha cotton project at Mushumbi Pools, a spokesman has said.

He said the project, launched by 2 Brigade, hoped to harvest more than its nearest competitor, the Agricultural Marketing Authority, who had more hectarage. The army's bumper crop, despite the drought, recovered all expenses with enough profit to prepare for the next season.

The project was started last year in response to the presidential call for an army which produces as well as defending Zimbabwe.

The army had bought about 100 ha of virgin land on the northern border of Zimbabwe in the Zambezi Valley for farming. Barracks were built to provide accommodation for soldiers who would be called to work on the fields.

The spokesman said while it was not professional for the army to become heavily involved in commercial farming, the purpose of the venture was to ensure whole or part self-sufficiency in food to relieve Government of a financial burden.

Other units of the army were also engaged in small-scale agricultural projects.

CSO: 3400/1098

BRIEFS

N'ANGAS WARNED--THE chairman of the Traditional Healers' Association, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, yesterday warned members that it is illegal to involve themselves in naming people as witches or to instigate witch-hunts. He said the problem of a few Zinatha members carrying out witch-hunts had been discussed at a meeting in Masvingo recently, organised by Zinatha and attended by more than 400 delegates. The meeting was addressed by Professor Chavunduka, who explained the Traditional Medical Practitioners Act and emphasised the need for discipline among the traditional medical practitioners. He also spoke on the need for Zinatha district and provincial leaders to co-operate with Government and party leaders in their local areas. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Jun 84 p 5]

TRACTORS FROM INDIA--ANOTHER 250 Indian-made tractors may soon be made available to communal farmers through an aid programme arranged with the government of India. The International Harvester 444 is intended mainly for communal and small-scale farmers and has already been described by communal farmers as the people's tractor, a spokesman for the distributors, Turnpan Zimbabwe, said last week. Last year more than 200 tractors imported from India in kits for assembly here were sold. They were part of a consignment of 500 kits brought to Zimbabwe under government-to-government loan arrangements. The Turnpan spokesman said the IH 444 is to be demonstrated at a field day at Mount Darwin in Wednesday, which is to be attended by the Governor of Mashonaland Central Province, Cde Joseph Kaparadza, officials of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union and representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce. The tractor is versatile and easy to maintain and provides the cheapest and most efficient towbar pull per dollar available to small-scale farmers in Zimbabwe, said the spokesman. [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jun 84 p 2]

WINGS FOR PARATROOPERS--THIRTY-SIX army paratroopers yesterday received wings after completing a nine-month course at Inkomo Barracks near Darwendale. An army spokesman said among the group were seven parachute engineers and a unit education officer. The troopers were recruited from the presidential guard about 12 months ago. They were given the wings by Colonel Henry Muchena from army headquarters. Col Muchena also reviewed a passing-out parade of 38 Grey Scouts who were among the 48 volunteers drawn from various units of the Zimbabwe National Army. They had completed a six-month course on tactics and horse riding. Speaking on behalf of the army commander, Lieut-General Rex Nhongo, Col Muchena said Grey Scouts had done well during operations against dissidents in Matabeleland. The mounted troops had to continue working hard with other infantry soldiers. The ceremony was attended by BMATT officers and members of the ZRP. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Jun 84 p 3]